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# CATECHISM ON MODERNISM

15

Nihil Obstat.

FR. OSMUND, O.F.M.,

*Censor Deputatus.*

Imprimatur.

✠ GULIELMUS,

EPISCOPUS ARINDELENSIS,

*Vicarius Generalis.*

WESTMONASTERII,

die 13 Maii, 1908.

# CATECHISM ON MODERNISM

ACCORDING TO  
THE ENCYCLICAL  
'PASCENDI DOMINICI GREGIS'  
OF HIS HOLINESS, PIUS X.

FROM THE FRENCH OF  
FATHER J. B. LEMIUS  
OBLETE OF MARY IMMACULATE

BY  
FATHER JOHN FITZPATRICK  
OF THE SAME CONGREGATION

AUTHORIZED TRANSLATION

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LETTER OF HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL  
MERRY DEL VAL TO THE AUTHOR

(TRANSLATION)

IT is a pleasure to me to have to address to you, in the Sovereign Pontiff's name, high praise and the expression of his most lively satisfaction on the occasion of my presenting to him your splendid little work entitled 'Catechism on Modernism, according to the Encyclical "Pascendi Dominici Gregis."'

The character of the Pontifical document and the nature of the errors therein condemned were of a kind to render difficult the prompt and complete understanding, in all its slightest details, of that most important Encyclical; I mean, for the less cultured classes, who are strangers to the progress of doctrines, true or false, and for those also who, unfortunately, too prone to give access to errors, especially when such are set before them under the false appearances of science, are not sufficiently alert to understand as readily the cause of the evil.

This is why you have performed a task of singular utility in reducing to its component parts the aforesaid document, in the simple yet connected manner of your Catechism, thus fitting it to the capacities of the least cultivated minds.

His Holiness rejoices at the talented and fruitful labour you have accomplished, and, commending you

also on the further ground of keeping close to the very letter of the Encyclical, he expresses the hope that the result of your most opportune study will be widely diffused, and he heartily grants you the Apostolic Benediction.

And I, in my turn, having made to you this communication, thank you for the copy of the booklet in question which you have so kindly presented to me, and I renew the expression of the sentiments of profound esteem with which I am your most affectionate servant,

R. CARD. MERRY DEL VAL.

ROME,  
*December 14, 1907.*

## LETTER TO THE TRANSLATOR

(ORIGINAL)

DEAR REV. FATHER,

It is with much pleasure that I congratulate you, in the name of the Holy Father, on having translated into English the 'Catechism on Modernism, according to the Encyclical "Pascendi Dominici Gregis,"' by Father Lemius, O.M.I. His Holiness has, as you are aware, graciously deigned to express the highest praise of Fr. Lemius's work, which renders the meaning of the Encyclical clearer than it might otherwise be to those who are not familiar with the subject of which it treats ; and you have rendered an important service in doing the Catechism into English, and so placing it within the reach of the English-speaking world.

In the hope that your labours will bear much fruit, and in token of his goodwill, the Holy Father gladly grants you the Apostolic Benediction.

Believe me, dear Rev. Father,

Your devoted servant in Christ,

R. CARD. MERRY DEL VAL.

ROME,  
*March 6, 1908.*



# CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREAMBLE OF THE ENCYCLICAL - - - -	1
OBJECT - - - - -	6
DIFFERENT PARTS - - - - -	6

## PART I

### THE ERRORS OF THE MODERNISTS

#### CHAPTER I

##### THE RELIGIOUS PHILOSOPHY OF THE MODERNISTS

I. AGNOSTICISM - - - - -	7
II. VITAL IMMANENCE - - - - -	10
III. ORIGIN OF RELIGION IN GENERAL - - - - -	11
IV. NOTION OF REVELATION - - - - -	12
V. TRANSFIGURATION AND DISFIGURATION OF PHENO- MENA THROUGH FAITH - - - - -	14
VI. ORIGIN OF PARTICULAR RELIGIONS - - - - -	16
VII. ACTION OF THE INTELLECT IN FAITH - - - - -	19
VIII. DOGMA - - - - -	20
IX. VARIABILITY OF DOGMA - - - - -	22

## CHAPTER II

## THE MODERNIST AS BELIEVER

	PAGE
I. RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE - - - - -	25
II. TRADITION - - - - -	28
III. RELATION BETWEEN FAITH AND SCIENCE - - -	30
IV. PRACTICAL CONSEQUENCES - - - - -	34

## CHAPTER III

## THE MODERNIST AS THEOLOGIAN

I. THEOLOGICAL IMMANENCE AND SYMBOLISM - - -	36
II. DIVINE PERMANENCE - - - - -	39

## CHAPTER IV

## THE RELIGIOUS PHILOSOPHY OF THE MODERNISTS ;

*(Continued)*—BRANCHES OF THE FAITH

I. DOGMA - - - - -	41
II. WORSHIP - - - - -	43
III. SACRED SCRIPTURE—INSPIRATION - - - - -	44
IV. THE CHURCH : HER ORIGIN, HER NATURE, AND HER RIGHTS - - - - -	46
V. CHURCH AND STATE - - - - -	49
VI. EVOLUTION - - - - -	55
VII. CAUSES OF EVOLUTION : CONSERVATIVE AND PROGRES- SIVE FORCES IN THE CHURCH - - - - -	56
VIII. PRACTICAL CONSEQUENCES - - - - -	60
IX. CONDEMNATIONS - - - - -	62

# CHAPTER V

## THE MODERNIST AS HISTORIAN AND AS CRITIC

	PAGE
I. APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF AGNOSTICISM -	63
II. APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF VITAL IMMANENCE -	70
III. APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF EVOLUTION -	72
IV. TEXTUAL CRITICISM - - - - -	74
V. CONCLUSION - - - - -	77

# CHAPTER VI

## THE MODERNIST AS APOLOGIST

I. PRINCIPLES AND ORIGINS - - - - -	80
II. APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF AGNOSTICISM -	81
III. APPLICATION OF APOLOGETIC PRINCIPLES -	84
IV. APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF IMMANENCE -	88

# CHAPTER VII

THE MODERNIST AS REFORMER - - - - -	90
-------------------------------------	----

# CHAPTER VIII

CRITICISM OF THE MODERNIST SYSTEM—THE REN- DEZVOUS OF ALL THE HERESIES—THE WAY TO ATHEISM - - - - -	93
---	----

## PART II

## THE CAUSES OF MODERNISM

	PAGE
I. MORAL CAUSES : CURIOSITY AND PRIDE - -	101
II. INTELLECTUAL CAUSES - - - -	104
III. ARTIFICES OF THE MODERNISTS FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THEIR ERRORS - - - -	105
1. NEGATIVE MEANS - - - -	105
2. POSITIVE MEANS - - - -	111

## PART III

## THE REMEDIES FOR MODERNISM

I. RULES RELATIVE TO STUDIES - - -	115
II. CHOICE OF THE DIRECTORS AND PROFESSORS FOR SEMINARIES AND CATHOLIC INSTITUTES - -	118
III. RULES RELATIVE TO STUDENTS - -	119
IV. RULES CONCERNING THE READING OF BAD BOOKS	120
V. INSTITUTION OF DIOCESAN CENSORSHIP - -	123
VI. PARTICIPATION OF THE CLERGY IN THE MANAGEMENT AND EDITORSHIP OF NEWSPAPERS - -	126
VII. CONGRESSES OF PRIESTS - - -	127
VIII. INSTITUTION OF DIOCESAN VIGILANCE COUNCILS -	128
IX. TRIENNIAL REPORT PRESCRIBED TO BISHOPS -	132

## CONCLUSION

THE CHURCH AND SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS -	134
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N.B.—This Catechism reproduces, in its entirety and in the exact order of its ideas, the Encyclical of our Holy Father the Pope ‘On the Doctrines of the Modernists.’ The Text used is that of the Official Translation published with authority. The divisions and subdivisions are those that are found in the French version issued by the Vatican Press.



# CATECHISM ON MODERNISM

## PREAMBLE OF THE ENCYCLICAL

### ON THE GRAVITY OF THE ERRORS OF THE MODERNISTS.

Q.—*What is one of the primary duties appointed by Christ to the Sovereign Pontiff?*

A.—His Holiness the Pope replies: ‘One of the primary obligations assigned by Christ to the office divinely committed to Us of feeding the Lord’s flock, is that of guarding with the greatest vigilance the deposit of the faith delivered to the saints, rejecting the profane novelties of words and the gainsaying of knowledge falsely so called.’

Q.—*Has such vigilance been necessary in every age?*

A.—‘There has never been a time when this watchfulness of the Supreme Pastor was not necessary to the Catholic body; for, owing to the efforts of the enemy of the human race, there has never been lacking “men speaking perverse things,”\* “vain talkers and seducers,”† “erring and driving into error.”’‡

Q.—*Are these men, erring and driving into error, more numerous in our day, and what object have they in view?*

A.—‘It must be confessed that these latter days have witnessed a notable increase in the number of the

\* Acts xx. 30.

† Titus i. 10.

‡ 2 Tim. iii. 13.

enemies of the Cross of Christ, who, by arts entirely new and full of deceit, are striving to destroy the vital energy of the Church, and, as far as in them lies, utterly to subvert the very Kingdom of Christ.'

Q.—*Why may not the Sovereign Pontiff remain silent?*

A.—'We may no longer keep silence, lest We should seem to fail in Our most sacred duty, and lest the kindness that, in the hope of wiser counsels, We have hitherto shown them, should be set down to lack of diligence in the discharge of Our office.'

Q.—*Where in these days are the partisans\* of error—are they open enemies?*

A.—'That we should act without delay in this matter,' continues the Holy Father, 'is made imperative, especially by the fact that the partisans of error are to be sought, not only among the Church's open enemies, but, what is most to be dreaded and deplored, in her very bosom, and are the more mischievous the less they keep in the open.'

Q.—*Holy Father, are these secret enemies, who wring your paternal heart, to be found among Catholics, and are there even priests among them?*

A.—Yes. 'We allude to many who belong to the Catholic laity, and, what is much more sad, to the ranks of the priesthood itself, who, animated by a false zeal for the Church, lacking the solid safeguards of philosophy and theology, nay, more, thoroughly imbued with the poisonous doctrines taught by the enemies of

\* The French, mistranslating rather felicitously, has 'artisans d'erreurs.'—J. F.

the Church, and lost to all sense of modesty, put themselves forward as reformers of the Church.'

Q.—*Do these Catholic laymen and these priests, who pose as reformers of the Church, dare to attack the work and even the person of Jesus Christ?*

A.—'Forming boldly into line of attack, they assail all that is most sacred in the work of Christ, not sparing even the Person of the Divine Redeemer, whom, with sacrilegious audacity, they degrade to the condition of a simple and ordinary man.'

Q.—*But will these men be astonished at being accounted by Your Holiness as enemies of Holy Church?*

A.—'Although they express their astonishment that We should number them amongst the enemies of the Church, no one will be reasonably surprised that We should do so, if, leaving out of account the internal disposition of the soul, of which God alone is the Judge, he considers their tenets, their manner of speech, and their action. Nor, indeed, would he be wrong in regarding them as the most pernicious of all the adversaries of the Church.'

Q.—*Why do you say they are the worst enemies of the Church?*

A.—'As We have said, they put into operation their designs for her undoing, not from without but from within. Hence, the danger is present almost in the very veins and heart of the Church, whose injury is the more certain from the very fact that their knowledge of her is more intimate.'

Q.—*For what other reason are they the worst enemies of the Church?*

A.—‘ Moreover, they lay the axe not to the branches and shoots, but to the very root, that is, to the faith and its deepest fibres.’

Q.—*Are they satisfied with cutting at the root of immortal life ?*

A.—‘ Once having struck at this root of immortality, they proceed to diffuse poison through the whole tree, so that there is no part of Catholic truth which they leave untouched, none that they do not strive to corrupt.’

Q.—*By what means do they pursue their purpose—what tactics do they adopt ?*

A.—‘ None is more skilful, none more astute than they, in the employment of a thousand noxious devices; for they play the double part of rationalist and Catholic, and this so craftily that they easily lead the unwary into error.’

Q.—*But must not the consequences of their doctrine alarm and drive back these Catholics, these priests ?*

A.—‘ As audacity is their chief characteristic, there is no conclusion of any kind from which they shrink, or which they do not thrust forward with pertinacity and assurance.’

Q.—*What is it that renders them particularly dangerous and gives them greater power to lead minds astray ?*

A.—‘ The fact, which indeed is well calculated to deceive souls, that they lead a life of the greatest activity, of assiduous and ardent application to every branch of learning, and that they possess, as a rule, a reputation for irreproachable morality.’

Q.—*Is there any hope of remedy ?*

A.—‘ There is the fact, which is all but fatal to the hope of cure, that their very doctrines have given such a bent to their minds, that they disdain all authority and brook no restraint ; and, relying upon a false conscience, they attempt to ascribe to a love of truth that which is in reality the result of pride and obstinacy.’

Q.—*Holy Father, did you yourself not hope to reclaim these erring ones ?*

A.—‘ Once indeed We had hopes of recalling them to a better mind, and to this end We first of all treated them with kindness as Our children ; then with severity ; and at last We have had recourse, though with great reluctance, to public reproof. It is known to you how unavailing have been Our efforts. For a moment they have bowed their head, only to lift it more arrogantly than before.’

Q.—*Since all hope of converting such enemies is lost, why, Holy Father, do you lift up your voice ?*

A.—‘ If it were a matter which concerned them alone, We might perhaps have overlooked it ; but the security of the Catholic name is at stake. Wherefore We must interrupt a silence which it would be criminal to prolong.’

Q.—*Is it, then, time to speak out ?*

A.—Yes, ‘ that We may point out to the whole Church, as they really are, men who are badly disguised.’\*

\* The Latin has been rendered in the United States as follows : ‘ It is time to unmask these men, and show them to the Universal Church, even as they are.’ And the French is, word for word, the same.—J. F.



Q.—*What name must we give to these new enemies of Christ and of His Church?*

A.—‘*Modernists*—as they are commonly and rightly called.’

#### OBJECT.

Q.—*What is the object of the Encyclical?*

A.—‘It is one of the cleverest devices of the Modernists to present their doctrines without order and systematic arrangement, in a scattered and disjointed manner, so as to make it appear as if their minds were in doubt or hesitation, whereas in reality they are quite fixed and steadfast. For this reason it will be of advantage to bring their teachings together here into one group, and to point out their interconnexion, and thus to pass to an examination of the sources of the errors, and to prescribe remedies for averting the evil results.’

#### DIFFERENT PARTS.

Q.—*How is the Encyclical divided?*

A.—It is divided into three parts :

Part I. The Errors of the Modernists.

Part II. The Causes of Modernism.

Part III. The Remedies for Modernism.



## PART I

### THE ERRORS OF THE MODERNISTS

#### PRELUDE

Q.—*To proceed in an orderly manner in the statement of the errors of Modernism, how many characters are to be considered as playing their parts in the Modernist ?*

A.—‘ To proceed in an orderly manner in this somewhat abstruse subject, it must first of all be noted that the Modernist sustains and includes within himself a manifold personality : he is a philosopher, a believer, a theologian, an historian, a critic, an apologist, a reformer. These rôles must be clearly distinguished one from another by all who would accurately understand their system, and thoroughly grasp the principles and the outcome of their doctrines.’

#### CHAPTER I

##### THE RELIGIOUS PHILOSOPHY OF THE MODERNISTS

##### I. AGNOSTICISM.

Q.—‘ *We begin, then, with the philosopher* ’—*what doctrine do the Modernists lay down as the basis of their religious philosophy ?*

A.—‘ Modernists place the foundation of religious

philosophy in that doctrine which is commonly called *Agnosticism*.'

Q.—*How may the teaching of Agnosticism be summed up?*

A.—'According to this teaching, human reason is confined entirely within the field of *phenomena*, that is to say, to things that appear, and in the manner in which they appear: it has neither the right nor the power to overstep these limits. Hence it is incapable of lifting itself up to God, and of recognizing His existence, even by means of visible things.'

Q.—*What conclusion do the Modernists deduce from this teaching?*

A.—'From this it is inferred that God can never be the direct object of science, and that, as regards history, He must not be considered as an historical subject.'

Q.—'Given these premisses, what becomes of Natural Theology, of the motives of credibility, of external revelation?'

A.—'Every one will at once perceive. The Modernists simply sweep them entirely aside; they include them in *Intellectualism*, which they denounce as a system which is ridiculous and long since defunct.'

Q.—*Do not, at least, the Church's condemnations make them pause?*

A.—'Nor does the fact that the Church has formally condemned these portentous errors exercise the slightest restraint upon them.'

Q.—*What, in opposition to Modernism, is the doctrine of the Vatican Council upon this point?*

A.—'The Vatican Council has defined: "If anyone

says that the one true God, our Creator and Lord, cannot be known with certainty by the natural light of human reason by means of the things that are made, let him be anathema ”; \* and also : “ If anyone says that it is not possible or not expedient that man be taught, through the medium of divine revelation, about God and the worship to be paid Him, let him be anathema ”; † and finally : “ If anyone says that divine revelation cannot be made credible by external signs, and that therefore men should be drawn to the faith only by their personal internal experience or by private inspiration, let him be anathema. ” ’ ‡

Q.—‘ *It may be asked : In what way do the Modernists contrive to make the transition from Agnosticism, which is a state of pure nescience, to scientific and historic Atheism, which is a doctrine of positive denial ; and, consequently, by what legitimate process of reasoning they proceed from the fact of ignorance as to whether God has in fact intervened in the history of the human race or not, to explain this history, leaving God out altogether, as if He really had not intervened ?*

A.—‘ Let him answer who can. Yet it is a fixed and established principle among them that both science and history must be atheistic ; and within their boundaries there is room for nothing but *phenomena* ; God and all that is divine are utterly excluded.’

Q.—‘ *What, as a consequence of this most absurd teaching, must be held touching the most sacred Person of Christ, and the mysteries of His life and death, and of His Resurrection and Ascension into Heaven ?*

A.—‘ We shall soon see clearly.’

\* *De Revel.*, can. 1.

† *Ibid.*, can. 2.

‡ *De Fide*, can. 3.

## II. VITAL IMMANENCE.

Q.—*According to what you have just said, ‘this Agnosticism is only the negative part of the system of the Modernists’—what is, then, its positive side?*

A.—‘The positive part consists in what they call *vital immanence*.’

Q.—*How do the Modernists pass from Agnosticism to Immanentism?*

A.—‘Thus they advance from one to the other. Religion, whether natural or supernatural, must, like every other fact, admit of some explanation. But when natural theology has been destroyed, and the road to revelation closed by the rejection of the arguments of credibility, and all external revelation absolutely denied, it is clear that this explanation will be sought in vain outside of man himself. It must, therefore, be looked for in man; and since religion is a form of life, the explanation must certainly be found in the life of man. In this way is formulated the principle of *religious immanence*.’

Q.—*I understand that the Modernists, partisans as they are of Agnosticism, can seek for no explanation of religion except in man and in man’s life itself.*

*And now, to explain this vital immanence, what do they assign as the primal stimulus and primal manifestation of every vital phenomenon, and particularly of religion?*

A.—‘The first actuation, so to speak, of every vital phenomenon—and religion, as noted above, belongs to this category—is due to a certain need or impulsion; but speaking more particularly of life, it has its origin

in a movement of the heart, which movement is called a *sense*.\*

Q.—*According to such principles, where is the principle of faith, and therefore of religion ?*

A.—‘As God is the object of religion, we must conclude that faith, which is the basis and foundation of all religion, must consist in a certain interior sense, originating in a need of the divine.’

Q.—*According to the Modernists, does this need of the divine belong at least to the domain of consciousness ?*

A.—‘This need of the divine, which is experienced only in special and favourable circumstances, cannot, of itself, appertain to the domain of consciousness.’

Q.—*Where, then, according to them, is to be found this need of the divine ?*

A.—‘It is first latent beneath consciousness, or, to borrow a term from modern philosophy, in the *subconsciousness*, where also its root lies hidden and undetected.’

### III. ORIGIN OF RELIGION IN GENERAL.

Q.—‘*It may perhaps be asked how it is that this need of the divine which man experiences within himself resolves itself into religion.*’ *How is it ?*

A.—‘To this question the Modernist reply would be as follows : Science and history are confined within two boundaries, the one external, namely, the visible

\* The Latin word in this and cognate passages is *sensus*, and, of course, we can be said to have a sense of the divine ; but ‘sentiment’ would perhaps express better the meaning of the Modernists.  
—J. F.



world, the other internal, which is consciousness. When one or other of these limits has been reached, there can be no further progress, for beyond is the *unknowable*. In the presence of this *unknowable*, whether it is outside man and beyond the visible world of nature, or lies hidden within the *subconsciousness*, the need of the divine in a soul which is prone to religion, excites—according to the principles of *Fideism*, without any previous advertence of the mind—a certain special *sense*, and this sense possesses, implied within itself both as its own object and as its intrinsic cause, the divine *reality* itself, and in a way unites man with God. It is this *sense* to which Modernists give the name of faith, and this is what they hold to be the beginning of religion.'

#### IV. NOTION OF REVELATION.

Q.—*What a philosophy is this of the Modernists !—but does it end there ?*

A.—'We have not yet reached the end of their philosophizing, or, to speak more accurately, of their folly.'

Q.—*What more, then, can they find in their alleged sense of the divine ?*

A.—'Modernists find in this *sense*, not only faith, but in and with faith, as they understand it, they affirm that there is also to be found *revelation*.'

Q.—*Revelation ? But how ?*

A.—'Indeed, what more is needed to constitute a revelation ? Is not that religious *sense* which is perceptible in the conscience revelation, or at least the

beginning of revelation ? Nay, is it not God Himself manifesting Himself—indistinctly, it is true—in this same religious *sense*, to the soul ? And they add : Since God is both the object and the cause of faith, this revelation is at the same time of God and from God, that is to say, God is both the Revealer and the Revealed.’

Q.—*What is the absurd doctrine that springs from this philosophy, or, rather, these divagations of the Modernists ?*

A.—‘ From this springs that most absurd tenet of the Modernists, that every religion, according to the different aspect under which it is viewed, must be considered as both natural and supernatural.’

Q.—*What further follows from this ?*

A.—‘ It is thus that they make consciousness and revelation synonymous.’

Q.—*From this, finally, what supreme and universal law do they seek to impose ?*

A.—‘ From this they derive the law laid down as the universal standard, according to which *religious consciousness* is to be put on an equal footing with revelation, and that to it all must submit.’

Q.—*All must submit ?—even the supreme authority of the Church ?*

A.—‘ Even the supreme authority of the Church, whether in the capacity of teacher, or in that of legislator in the province of sacred liturgy or discipline.’

V. TRANSFIGURATION AND DISFIGURATION OF  
PHENOMENA THROUGH FAITH.

Q.—*What more is necessary in order to give a complete idea of the origin of faith and revelation, as these are understood by the Modernists ?*

A.—‘ In all this process, from which, according to the Modernists, faith and revelation spring, one point is to be particularly noted, for it is of capital importance, on account of the historico-critical corollaries which they deduce from it.’

Q.—*How does the Unknowable of the Modernist philosophy, as this has been above explained, present itself to faith ?*

A.—‘ The Unknowable they speak of does not present itself to faith as something solitary and isolated ; but, on the contrary, in close conjunction with some phenomenon, which, though it belongs to the realms of science or history, yet to some extent exceeds their limits.’

Q.—*What phenomenon do you mean ?*

A.—‘ Such a phenomenon may be a fact of nature containing within itself something mysterious ; or it may be a man, whose character, actions and words cannot, apparently, be reconciled with the ordinary laws of history.’

Q.—*From the fact of this connexion between the Unknowable and some phenomenon, what happens to faith ?*

A.—‘ Faith, attracted by the Unknowable which is united with the phenomenon, seizes upon the whole phenomenon, and, as it were, permeates it with its own life.’



Q.—*What follows from this extension of faith to the phenomenon and this penetrating it with life ?*

A.—‘ From this two things follow.’

Q.—*What is the first consequence ?*

A.—‘ The first is a sort of *transfiguration* of the phenomenon, by its elevation above its own true conditions—an elevation by which it becomes more adapted to clothe itself with the form of the divine character which faith will bestow upon it.’

Q.—*What is the second consequence ?*

A.—‘ The second consequence is a certain *disfiguration*—so it may be called—of the same phenomenon, arising from the fact that faith attributes to it, when stripped of the circumstances of place and time, characteristics which it does not really possess.’

Q.—*In the case of what phenomena, particularly, according to the Modernists, does this double operation of transfiguration and disfiguration take place ?*

A.—‘ This takes place especially in the case of the phenomena of the past, and the more fully in the measure of their antiquity.’

Q.—*And what laws do the Modernists deduce from this double operation ?*

A.—‘ From these two principles the Modernists deduce two laws, which, when united with a third which they have already derived from Agnosticism, constitute the foundation of historical criticism.’

Q.—*Can you explain to us these three laws by an example ?*

A.—‘ An example may be sought in the Person of

Christ. In the Person of Christ, they say, science and history encounter nothing that is not human. Therefore, in virtue of the first canon deduced from Agnosticism, whatever there is in His history suggestive of the divine must be rejected. Then, according to the second canon, the historical Person of Christ was *transfigured* by faith; therefore everything that raises it above historical conditions must be removed. Lastly, the third canon, which lays down that the Person of Christ has been *disfigured* by faith, requires that everything should be excluded, deeds and words and all else, that is not in strict keeping with His character, condition, and education, and with the place and time in which He lived.'

Q.—*What kind of reasoning is that?*

A.—'A method of reasoning which is passing strange, but in it we have the Modernist criticism.'

## VI. ORIGIN OF PARTICULAR RELIGIONS.

Q.—*Is the religious sense, then, according to the Modernists, the real germ, and the entire explanation, of all religion?*

A.—'The *religious sense*, which through the agency of *vital immanence* emerges from the lurking-places of the *subconsciousness*, is the germ of all religion, and the explanation of everything that has been or ever will be in any religion.'

Q.—*How does this religious sense develop?*

A.—'This *sense*, which was at first only rudimentary and almost formless, under the influence of that mysterious principle from which it originated, gradually

matured with the progress of human life, of which, as has been said, it is a certain form.'

Q.—*Do all religions, then, according to the Modernists, come from this ?*

A.—'This is the origin of all.'

Q.—*Even of supernatural religion ?*

A.—'Even of supernatural religion. For religions are mere developments of this *religious sense*.'

Q.—*But do they not make an exception for the Catholic religion ?*

A.—'Nor is the Catholic religion an exception : it is quite on a level with the rest.'

Q.—*What consciousness, then, served as cradle for the Catholic religion ?*

A.—'The consciousness of Christ,' they say, 'who was a Man of the choicest nature, whose like has never been, nor will be.'

Q.—*And from what principle do they dare to pretend it was engendered in the consciousness of Christ ?*

A.—'It was engendered by the process of *vital immanence*, and by no other way.'

Q.—*Is it not a great audacity to say so, and a great blasphemy ?*

A.—'In hearing these things, we shudder indeed at so great an audacity of assertion and so great a sacrilege.'

Q.—*But, Holy Father, surely it is only unbelievers who maintain such doctrines ?*

A.—The Pope sadly replies : ‘ These are not merely the foolish babblings of unbelievers. There are Catholics, yea, and priests too, who say these things openly.’

Q.—*But what do these Catholics, these priests, mean by all this ?*

A.—‘ They boast that they are going to reform the Church by these ravings.’

Q.—*Does not this Modernism seem to be the ancient error of Pelagius ?*

A.—‘ The question is no longer one of the old error which claimed for human nature a sort of right to the supernatural. It has gone far beyond that.’

Q.—*In what way ?*

A.—‘ It has reached the point when it is affirmed that our most holy religion, in the man Christ as in us, emanated from nature spontaneously and of itself. Nothing assuredly could be more utterly destructive of the whole supernatural order.’

Q.—*What is, on these points, the doctrine of the Vatican Council ?*

A.—‘ For this reason the Vatican Council most justly decreed : “ If anyone says that man cannot be raised by God to a knowledge and perfection which surpasses nature, but that he can and should, by his own efforts and by a constant development, attain finally to the possession of all truth and good, let him be anathema.” ’\*

\* *De Revel.*, can. 3.

## VII. ACTION OF THE INTELLECT IN FAITH.

Q.—*You have said that the Modernists find faith in sense—has the human intellect, then, no part in faith?*

A.—‘So far there has been no mention of the intellect. It also, according to the teaching of the Modernists, has its part in the act of faith. And it is of importance to see how.’

Q.—*But did not sense, according to the Modernists, seem to be sufficient to give us God, Object and Author of faith?*

A.—‘In that *sense* of which we have frequently spoken, since *sense* is not knowledge, they say God indeed presents Himself to man, but in a manner so confused and indistinct that He can hardly be perceived by the believer.’\*

Q.—*What, then, is wanting to this sense?*

A.—‘It is necessary that a certain light should be cast upon this sense, so that God may clearly stand out in relief and be set apart from it.’

Q.—*Is this the task of the intellect in the Modernist’s act of faith?*

A.—‘This is the task of the intellect, whose office it is to reflect and to analyse; and by means of it man first transforms into mental pictures the vital phenomena which arise within him, and then expresses them in words. Hence the common saying of Modernists, that the religious man must *think* his faith.’

\* Or, as the Latin may be rendered, ‘that He can hardly or at all be distinguished *from* the believer’—which practically comes to the same thing.—J. F.



Q.—*Can you give us the comparison which the Modernists employ to determine the rôle they attribute to the intellect in regard to this sense in the act of faith?*

A.—‘The mind, encountering this *sense*, throws itself upon it, and works in it after the manner of a painter who restores to greater clearness the lines of a picture that have been dimmed with age. The simile is that of one of the leaders of Modernism.’

Q.—*How does the intellect operate in this work of the formation of faith?*

A.—‘The operation of the mind in this work is a double one.’

Q.—*What is the first operation?*

A.—‘First, by a natural and spontaneous act it expresses its concept in a simple, popular statement.’

Q.—*What is the second?*

A.—‘Then, on reflection and deeper consideration, or, as they say, *by elaborating its thought*, it expresses the idea in *secondary* propositions, which are derived from the first, but are more precise and distinct.’

Q.—*How, then, do these formulas, the result of the action of the intellect upon its own thought, become dogma?*

A.—‘These *secondary* propositions, if they finally receive the approval of the supreme magisterium of the Church, constitute *dogma*.’

## VIII. DOGMA.

Q.—*We have now reached dogma—and is not this one of the most important points for the Modernist?*

A.—Yes. ‘One of the principal points in the

Modernists' system ' (is) ' the origin and the nature of dogma.'

Q.—*In what do they place the origin of dogma ?*

A.—' They place the origin of dogma in those primitive and simple formulas which, under a certain aspect, are necessary to faith ; for revelation, to be truly such, requires the clear knowledge of God in the consciousness. But dogma itself, they apparently hold, strictly consists in the *secondary* formulas.'

Q.—*And now, how shall we ascertain what, according to the Modernists, is the nature of dogma ?*

A.—' To ascertain the nature of dogma, we must first find the relation which exists between the *religious formulas* and the *religious sense*.'

Q.—*How shall we ascertain this relation ?*

A.—' This will be readily perceived by anyone who holds that these *formulas* have no other purpose than to furnish the believer with a means of giving to himself an account of his faith.'

Q.—*What do these formulas constitute as between the believer and his faith ?*

A.—' These formulas stand midway between the believer and his faith : in their relation to the faith they are the inadequate expression of its object, and are usually called *symbols* ; in their relation to the believer they are more *instruments*.'

Q.—*What may one conclude from this with regard to the truth contained in these formulas ?*

A.—That ' it is quite impossible to maintain that they absolutely contain the truth.'

Q.—*According to the Modernists, what are formulas, considered as symbols?*

A.—‘In so far as they are *symbols*, they are the images of truth, and so must be adapted to the religious sense in its relation to man.’

Q.—*What are they, considered as instruments?*

A.—‘As *instruments*, they are the vehicles of truth, and must therefore in their turn be adapted to man in his relation to the religious sense.’

### IX. VARIABILITY OF DOGMA.

Q.—*Are these dogmatic formulas, these symbols of the faith and instruments of the believer, at least invariable?*

A.—‘The object of the *religious sense*, as something contained in the *absolute*, possesses an infinite variety of aspects, of which now one, now another, may present itself. In like manner, he who believes can avail himself of varying conditions. Consequently, the formulas which we call dogma must be subject to these vicissitudes, and are, therefore, liable to change.’

Q.—*But is there not thus substantial change in dogma?*

A.—‘Thus the way is open to the *intrinsic evolution* of dogma.—Here we have an immense structure of sophisms which ruin and wreck all religion.’

Q.—*Is this substantial change of dogma not only possible, but even necessary?*

A.—‘Dogma is not only able, but ought to evolve and to be changed. This is strongly affirmed by the Modernists, and clearly flows from their principles.’



Q.—*What is the fundamental principle from which the Modernists deduce the necessity of the substantial change of dogma ?*

A.—‘ Amongst the chief points of their teaching is the following, which they deduce from the principle of *vital immanence*—namely, that *religious formulas*, if they are to be really *religious* and not merely intellectual speculations, ought to be living and to live the life of the *religious sense*.

Q.—*But, since these formulas ought to live the very life of the religious sense, must they not be constructed with a view to this sense ?*

A.—‘ This is not to be understood to mean that these formulas, especially if merely imaginative, were to be invented for the religious sense. Their origin matters nothing, any more than their number or quality. What is necessary is that the *religious sense*—with some modification when needful—should *vitaly* assimilate them.’

Q.—*What do you mean by this vital assimilation by the sense ?*

A.—‘ In other words, it is necessary that the *primitive formula* be accepted and sanctioned by the heart ; and, similarly, the subsequent work from which are brought forth the *secondary formulas* must proceed under the guidance of the heart.’

Q.—*How does the necessity of this vital assimilation entail the substantial change of dogma ?*

A.—‘ These formulas, in order to be living, should be, and should remain, adapted to the faith and to him who believes. Wherefore, if for any reason this adapta-

tion should cease to exist, they lose their first meaning, and accordingly need to be changed.'

Q.—*But, then, in what consideration do Modernists hold dogmatic formulas ?*

A.—' In view of the fact that the character and lot of dogmatic formulas are so unstable, it is no wonder that Modernists should regard them so lightly and with such open disrespect.'

Q.—*What do they unceasingly exalt ?*

A.—They ' have no consideration or praise for anything but the religious sense and the religious life.'

Q.—*What, with regard to the Church, is the attitude of Modernists in the matter of dogmatic formulas ?*

A.—' With consummate audacity, they criticize the Church, as having strayed from the true path by failing to distinguish between the religious and moral sense of formulas and their surface meaning, and by clinging vainly and tenaciously to meaningless formulas, while religion itself is allowed to go to ruin.'

Q.—*What final judgment must we pass on the Modernists concerning dogmatic truth ?*

A.—' " Blind " they are, and " leaders of the blind," puffed up with the proud name of science, they have reached that pitch of folly at which they pervert the eternal concept of truth and the true meaning of religion ; in introducing a new system in which " they are seen to be under the sway of a blind and unchecked passion for novelty, thinking not at all of finding some solid foundation of truth, but despising the holy and

apostolic traditions, they embrace other and vain, futile, uncertain doctrines, unapproved by the Church, on which, in the height of their vanity, they think they can base and maintain truth itself." \*

## CHAPTER II

### THE MODERNIST AS BELIEVER

#### I. RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE.

Q.—*‘ Thus far We have considered the Modernist as a philosopher. Now, if We proceed to consider him as a believer, and seek to know how the believer, according to Modernism, is marked off from the philosopher, what must be done ?*

A.—‘ It must be observed that, although the philosopher recognizes the *reality* of the divine as the object of faith, still, this *reality* is not to be found by him but in the heart of the believer, as an object of feeling and affirmation, and therefore confined within the sphere of phenomena ; but the question as to whether in itself it exists outside that feeling and affirmation is one which the philosopher passes over and neglects. For the Modernist believer, on the contrary, it is an established and certain fact that the *reality* of the divine does really exist in itself and quite independently of the person who believes in it.’

Q.—*And now we ask ‘ on what foundation this assertion of the believer rests.’*

\* Gregory XVI., *Encycl. Singulari Nos*, 7 Kal. Jul., 1834.

A.—‘He answers : In the personal *experience* of the individual.’

Q.—*Is it in that, then, that the Modernists differ from the Rationalists ?*

A.—‘On this head the Modernists differ from the Rationalists, only to fall into the views of the Protestants and pseudo-Mystics.’

Q.—*How do they explain that, through individual experience, they arrive at the certitude of the existence of God in Himself ?*

A.—‘The following is their manner of stating the question : In the *religious sense* one must recognize a kind of intuition of the heart which puts man in immediate contact with the *reality* of God.’

Q.—*They attain to God without any intermediary. But what kind of certitude do they pretend to have through this intuition of the heart ?*

A.—‘Such a persuasion of God’s existence and His action both within and without man as far to exceed any scientific conviction. They assert, therefore, the existence of a real experience, and one of a kind that surpasses all rational experience.’

Q.—*If that is the case, whence comes it that there are men who deny the existence of God ?*

A.—‘If this experience is denied by some, like the Rationalists, they say that this arises from the fact that such persons are unwilling to put themselves in the moral state necessary to produce it.’

Q.—*Is it, then, this individual experience which makes the believer ?*

A.—‘It is this *experience* which makes the person who acquires it to be properly and truly a believer.’

Q.—*But is not all that contrary to the Catholic faith ?*

A.—‘How far this position is removed from that of Catholic teaching ! We have already seen how its fallacies have been condemned by the Vatican Council. Later on we shall see how these errors, combined with those which we have already mentioned, open wide the way to Atheism.’

Q.—*According to such principles, does it not seem that the Modernists must conclude that all religions are true ?*

A.—Evidently ; ‘given this doctrine of *experience* united with that of *symbolism*, every religion, even that of paganism, must be held to be true. What is to prevent such experiences from being found in any religion ? In fact, that they are so is maintained by not a few. On what grounds can Modernists deny the truth of an experience affirmed by a follower of Islam ?’

Q.—‘*Do they claim a monopoly of true experiences for Catholics alone ?*’

A.—‘Indeed, Modernists do not deny, but actually maintain, some confusedly, others frankly, that all religions are true.’

Q.—*In fact, is not that an absolutely rigorous conclusion in their system ?*

A.—‘That they cannot feel otherwise is obvious. For on what ground, according to their theories, could falsity be predicated of any religion whatsoever ? Certainly it would either be on account of the falsity of the *religious sense*, or on account of the falsity of the formula pronounced by the mind. Now, the



*religious sense*, although it may be more perfect or less perfect, is always one and the same ; and the intellectual formula, in order to be true, has but to respond to the *religious sense* and to the believer, whatever be the intellectual capacity of the latter.'

Q.—*But do the Modernists not maintain the superiority of the Catholic religion ?*

A.—' In the conflict between different religions the most that Modernists can maintain is that the Catholic has more truth because it is more vivid, and that it deserves with more reason the name of Christian because it corresponds more fully with the origins of Christianity.—No one will find it unreasonable that these consequences flow from the premisses.'

Q.—*Do not Catholics, and even priests, act as though they admitted such enormities ?*

A.—' What is most amazing is that there are Catholics and priests who, We would fain believe, abhor such enormities, and yet act as if they fully approved of them. For they lavish such praise and bestow such public honour on the teachers of these errors, as to convey the belief that their admiration is not meant merely for the persons, who are perhaps not devoid of a certain merit, but rather for the sake of the errors which these persons openly profess, and which they do all in their power to propagate.'

## II. TRADITION.

Q.—*Do not the Modernists extend the principle of religious experience also to tradition ?*

A.—' There is yet another element in this part of

their teaching which is absolutely contrary to Catholic truth. For what is laid down as to *experience* is also applied with destructive effect to *tradition*, which has always been maintained by the Catholic Church.'

Q.—*What, then, do the Modernists understand by tradition?*

A.—'Tradition, as understood by the Modernists, is a communication with others of an *original experience*, through preaching, by means of the intellectual formula.'

Q.—*What virtue do they attribute to this intellectual formula in relation to preaching?*

A.—'To this formula, in addition to its *representative* value, they attribute a species of *suggestive efficacy*.'

Q.—*And on whom does this suggestive virtue act?*

A.—'Firstly, in the believer by stimulating the *religious sense*, should it happen to have grown sluggish, and by renewing the *experience* once acquired; and, secondly, in those who do not yet believe, by awakening in them for the first time the *religious sense* and producing the *experience*.'

Q.—*Is it thus, then, that religious experience engenders tradition?*

A.—'In this way is religious experience spread abroad among the nations; and not merely among contemporaries by preaching, but among future generations both by books and by oral transmission from one to another.'

Q.—*By what test do the Modernists judge of the truth of a tradition?*

A.—‘Sometimes this communication of religious experience takes root and thrives, at other times it withers at once and dies. For the Modernists, to live is a proof of truth, since for them life and truth are one and the same thing.’

Q.—*If every religion that is living is true, what further conclusion must we come to ?*

A.—‘That all existing religions are equally true, for otherwise they would not survive.’

### III. RELATION BETWEEN FAITH AND SCIENCE.

Q.—*Can we now have some idea of the relations which the Modernists establish between faith and science, including, under this latter term, history ?*

A.—‘We have proceeded sufficiently far to have before us enough, and more than enough, to enable us to see what are the relations which Modernists establish between faith and science—including, as they are wont to do, under that name, history.’

Q.—*What difference do they make between the object of the one and of the other ?*

A.—‘In the first place it is to be held that the object-matter of the one is quite extraneous to and separate from the object-matter of the other. For faith occupies itself solely with something which science declares to be for it *unknowable*. Hence each has a separate scope assigned to it : science is entirely concerned with phenomena, into which faith does not at all enter ; faith, on the contrary, concerns itself with the divine, which is entirely unknown to science.’



Q.—*Then, according to them, no conflict is possible between faith and science ?*

A.—‘It is contended that there can never be any dissension between faith and science, for if each keeps on its own ground they can never meet, and therefore never can be in contradiction.’

Q.—‘*And if it be objected that in the visible world there are some things which appertain to faith, such as the human life of Christ ?*

A.—‘The Modernists reply by denying this.’

Q.—*How can they deny it ?*

A.—They say : ‘Though such things come within the category of phenomena, still, in as far as they are *lived* by faith, and in the way already described have been by faith *transfigured* and *disfigured*, they have been removed from the world of sense and transferred into material for the divine.’

Q.—‘*Hence, should it be further asked whether Christ has wrought real miracles, and made real prophecies, whether He rose truly from the dead and ascended into heaven, what do they answer ?*

A.—‘The answer of agnostic science will be in the negative.

‘The answer of faith in the affirmative.’

Q.—*But is not that a flagrant contradiction between science and faith ?*

A.—‘There will not be, on that account, any conflict between them. For it will be denied by the philosopher as a philosopher speaking to philosophers and considering Christ only in His *historical reality* ; and

it will be affirmed by the believer as a believer speaking to believers and considering the life of Christ as *lived again* by the faith and in the faith.'

Q.—*Faith and science acting thus in entirely separate fields, will there be, according to the Modernists, no subordination of the one to the other ?*

A.—'It would be a great mistake to suppose that, according to these theories, one is allowed to believe that faith and science are entirely independent of each other. On the side of science that is indeed quite true and correct, but it is quite otherwise with regard to faith, which is subject to science.'

Q.—*Faith subject to science ! But on what ground ?*

A.—'Not on one, but on three grounds.'

Q.—*According to the Modernists, what is the first ground ?*

A.—'In the first place it must be observed that in every religious fact, when one takes away the *divine reality* and the *experience* of it which the believer possesses, everything else, and especially the *religious formulas*, belongs to the sphere of phenomena, and therefore falls under the control of science. Let the believer go out of the world if he will, but so long as he remains in it, whether he like it or not, he cannot escape from the laws, the observation, the judgments of science and of history.'

Q.—*What is the second ground of the subordination of faith to science ?*

A.—'Further, although it is contended that God is the object of faith alone, the statement refers only to the *divine reality*, not to the *idea* of God. The latter

also is subject to science, which, while it philosophizes in what is called the logical order, soars also to the absolute and the ideal. It is, therefore, the right of philosophy and of science to form its knowledge concerning the idea of God, to direct it in its evolution, and to purify it of any extraneous elements which may have entered into it. Hence we have the Modernist axiom that the religious evolution ought to be brought into accord with the moral and intellectual, or, as one whom they regard as their leader has expressed it, ought to be subject to it.'

Q.—*What is the third ground ?*

A.—' Finally, man does not suffer a dualism to exist in himself, and the believer therefore feels within him an impelling need so to harmonize faith with science, that it may never oppose the general conception which science sets forth concerning the universe.'

Q.—*Then, according to the Modernist doctrine, faith is in bondage to science ?*

A.—Yes. ' It is evident that science is to be entirely independent of faith, while, on the other hand, and notwithstanding that they are supposed to be strangers to each other, faith is made subject to science.'

Q.—*How did Pius IX. and Gregory IX. stigmatize such doctrines ?*

A.—' All this is in formal opposition to the teaching of Our Predecessor, Pius IX., where he lays it down that : " In matters of religion it is the duty of philosophy not to command, but to serve ; not to prescribe what is to be believed, but to embrace what is to be believed with reasonable obedience ; not to scrutinize

the depths of the mysteries of God, but to venerate them devoutly and humbly.”\*

‘The Modernists completely invert the parts ; and to them may be applied the words which another of Our Predecessors, Gregory IX., addressed to some theologians of his time : “Some among you, puffed up like bladders with the spirit of vanity, strive by profane novelties to cross the boundaries fixed by the Fathers, twisting the meaning of the Sacred Text . . . to the philosophical teaching of the rationalists, not for the profit of their hearer, but to make a show of science. . . . These men, led away by various and strange doctrines, turn the head into the tail, and force the queen to serve the handmaid.” ’†

#### IV. PRACTICAL CONSEQUENCES.

Q.—*Is the conduct of Catholic Modernists in keeping with their principles ?*

A.—‘This will appear more clearly to anybody who studies the conduct of Modernists, which is in perfect harmony with their teachings. In their writings and addresses they seem not unfrequently to advocate doctrines which are contrary one to the other, so that one would be disposed to regard their attitude as double and doubtful. But this is done deliberately and advisedly, and the reason of it is to be found in their opinion as to the mutual separation of science and faith. Thus, in their books one finds some things which might well be approved by a Catholic, but on turning over the page one is confronted by other

\* Brief to the Bishop of Wratislau, June 15, 1857.

† *Ep. ad Magistros theol.* Paris, non. Jul., 1223.

things which might well have been dictated by a rationalist.'

Q.—*Do they not play a double part in matters of history?*

A.—'When they write history they make no mention of the divinity of Christ, but when they are in the pulpit they profess it clearly. Again, when they are dealing with history, they take no account of the Fathers and the Councils, but when they catechize the people they cite them respectfully.'

Q.—*And in matters of exegesis?*

A.—'In the same way they draw their distinctions between exegesis which is theological and pastoral and exegesis which is scientific and historical.'

Q.—*Is this done also in other scientific work?*

A.—'So, too, when they treat of philosophy, history, and criticism, acting on the principle that science in no way depends upon faith, they feel no especial horror in treading in the footsteps of Luther,\* and are wont to display a manifold contempt for Catholic doctrines, for the Holy Fathers, for the Œcumenical Councils, for the ecclesiastical Magisterium; and should they be taken to task for this, they complain that they are being deprived of their liberty.'

Q.—*What is, consequently, the conduct of Catholic Modernists with regard to the Church's magisterium?*

A.—'Maintaining the theory that faith must be

\* Prop. 29, condemned by Leo X., Bull, *Exsurge Domine*, May 16, 1520: 'It is permissible to us to invalidate the authority of Councils, freely to gainsay their acts, to judge of their decrees, and confidently to assert whatever seems to us to be true, whether it has been approved or reprobated by any Council whatsoever.'



subject to science, they continuously and openly rebuke the Church on the ground that she resolutely refuses to submit and accommodate her dogmas to the opinions of philosophy.'

Q.—*As to them, how do they treat Catholic theology ?*

A.—'They, on their side, having for this purpose blotted out the old theology, endeavour to introduce a new theology which shall support the aberrations of philosophers.'

### CHAPTER III

#### THE MODERNIST AS THEOLOGIAN

##### I. THEOLOGICAL IMMANENCE AND SYMBOLISM.

Q.—'At this point the way is opened for us to consider the Modernists in the theological arena—a difficult task, yet one that may be disposed of briefly.'—What, then, does their system seek to do ?

A.—'It is a question of effecting the conciliation of faith with science, but always by making the one subject to the other.'

Q.—*What is the Modernist system ?*

A.—'In this matter the Modernist theologian takes exactly the same principles which we have seen employed by the Modernist philosopher—the principles of *immanence* and *symbolism*—and applies them to the believer.'

Q.—*What is the process ?*

A.—'The process is an extremely simple one. The

philosopher has declared : *The principle of faith is immanent* ; the believer has added : *This principle is God* ; and the theologian draws the conclusion : *God is immanent in man*. Thus we have *theological immanence*.

‘So, too, the philosopher regards it as certain that *the representations of the object of faith are merely symbolical* ; the believer has likewise affirmed that *the object of faith is God in Himself* ; and the theologian proceeds to affirm that : *The representations of the divine reality are symbolical*. And thus we have *theological symbolism*.’

Q.—*What judgment must be passed on this theological immanence and symbolism ?*

A.—‘These errors are truly of the gravest kind, and the pernicious character of both will be seen clearly from an examination of their consequences.’

Q.—*To begin with theological symbolism, what consequences follow from it ?*

A.—‘To begin with *symbolism*, since symbols are but symbols in regard to their objects, and only instruments in regard to the believer,’ two consequences follow.

Q.—*What is the first consequence ?*

A.—‘It is necessary, first of all, according to the teachings of the Modernists, that the believer do not lay too much stress on the formula as formula, but avail himself of it only for the purpose of uniting himself to the absolute truth which the formula at once reveals and conceals, that is to say, endeavours to express, but without ever succeeding in doing so.’

Q.—*What is the second consequence ?*

A.—‘They would also have the believer make use of the formulas only in so far as they are helpful to him ; for they are given to be a help, and not a hindrance.’

Q.—*Must, then, the believer employ the formulas as he finds them convenient ?*

A.—Yes, answers the Modernist, but ‘with proper regard for the social respect due to formulas which the public magisterium has deemed suitable for expressing the common consciousness, until such time as the same magisterium shall provide otherwise.’

Q.—*And, as regards theological immanence, what is really the meaning of the Modernists ?*

A.—‘Concerning *immanence*, it is not easy to determine what Modernists precisely mean by it, for their own opinions on the subject vary.’

Q.—*What are these different opinions of the Modernists, and their consequences ?*

A.—‘Some understand it in the sense that God working in man is more intimately present in him than man is even in himself, and this conception, if properly understood, is irreproachable. Others hold that the divine action is one with the action of nature, as the action of the first cause is one with the action of the secondary cause ; and this would destroy the supernatural order. Others, finally, explain it in a way which savours of Pantheism, and this, in truth, is the sense which best fits in with the rest of their doctrines.’



## II. DIVINE PERMANENCE.

Q.—*With this principle of immanence is there not, according to the Modernists, another one connected?*

A.—‘With this principle of *immanence* is connected another, which may be called the principle of *divine permanence*.’

Q.—*In what does this principle differ from the first?*

A.—‘It differs from the first in much the same way as the private *experience* differs from the *experience* transmitted by tradition.’

Q.—*That is not very clear. Will you not explain this doctrine?*

A.—‘An example illustrating what is meant will be found in the Church and the Sacraments.’

Q.—*What do they say about the institution of the Church and the Sacraments?*

A.—‘The Church and the Sacraments, according to the Modernists, are not to be regarded as having been instituted by Christ Himself.’

Q.—*But how is that? How is the immediate institution by Christ of the Church and the Sacraments opposed to the principles of the Modernists?*

A.—‘This is barred by Agnosticism, which recognizes in Christ nothing more than a man whose religious consciousness has been, like that of all men, formed by degrees; it is also barred by the law of immanence, which rejects what they call external *application*; it is further barred by the law of evolution, which requires for the development of the germs time and a certain

series of circumstances ; it is, finally, barred by history, which shows that such, in fact, has been the course of things.'

Q.—*In that case the Church and the Sacraments have not been instituted by Christ ?*

A.—' Still it is to be held,' they affirm, ' that both Church and Sacraments have been founded *mediately* by Christ.'

Q.—*But how ? That is, how do the Modernist theologians endeavour to prove this divine origin of the Church and the Sacraments ?*

A.—' In this way : All Christian consciences were, they affirm, in a manner virtually included in the conscience of Christ, as the plant is included in the seed. But as the branches live the life of the seed, so, too, all Christians are to be said to live the life of Christ. But the life of Christ, according to faith, is divine, and so, too, is the life of Christians. And if this life produced, in the course of ages, both the Church and the Sacraments, it is quite right to say that their origin is from Christ, and is divine.'

Q.—*Do the Modernist theologians proceed in the same way to establish the divinity of the Holy Scriptures and of dogmas ?*

A.—' In the same way they make out that the Holy Scriptures and the dogmas are divine.'

Q.—*Is this the whole of the Modernist theology ?*

A.—' In this the Modernist theology may be said to reach its completion. A slender provision, in truth, but more than enough for the theologian who professes

that the conclusions of science, whatever they may be, must always be accepted !—No one will have any difficulty in making the application of these theories to the other points with which We propose to deal.\*

## CHAPTER IV

### THE RELIGIOUS PHILOSOPHY OF THE MODERNISTS (Continued)—BRANCHES OF THE FAITH

#### I. DOGMA.

*Q.—‘ Thus far We have touched upon the origin and nature of faith. But as faith has many branches, and chief among them the Church, dogma, worship, devotions, and the books which we call “ sacred,” it concerns us to know—what do the Modernists teach concerning them ’?*

*A.—‘ To begin with dogma (We have already indicated its origin and nature),’ according to them, ‘ dogma is born of a sort of impulse or necessity by virtue of which the believer elaborates his thought so as to render it clearer to his own conscience† and that of others.’*

\* The Sovereign Pontiff seems here to declare that it were superfluous to follow the believer and the theologian as well as the philosopher in what concerns the branches of the faith, as he has done for the faith itself. That is why, after putting under our eyes the ‘ hand-baggage ’ of Modernist theology, and showing us how easy it is to follow up the parallelism, he will limit himself, except for some passing indications, to setting forth the Modernist philosophy concerning the branches of the faith. He leaves it to us to apply the principles of theology.—AUTHOR.

† The Latin word *conscientia* denotes all kinds of consciousness, including that which is concerned with conduct, and is called *conscience*. Here, perhaps, the word had better be rendered ‘ consciousness.’—J. F.

Q.—*In what does this elaboration consist ?*

A.—‘ This elaboration consists entirely in the process of investigating and refining the primitive mental formula.’

Q.—*Is this elaboration a matter of reasoning and logic ?*

A.—No, they reply ; ‘ not indeed in itself and according to any logical explanation, but according to circumstances, or *vitally*, as the Modernists somewhat less intelligibly describe it.’

Q.—*What is it that this elaboration produces, according to the Modernist theologians ?*

A.—‘ Around this *primitive* formula *secondary* formulas, as We have already indicated, gradually come to be formed, and these subsequently grouped into one body, or one doctrinal construction, and further sanctioned by the public magisterium as responding to the common consciousness, are called dogma.’

Q.—*Do the Modernists distinguish dogma from theological speculations ?*

A.—‘ Dogma is to be carefully distinguished from the speculations of theologians.’

Q.—*Of what use are these theological speculations ?*

A.—‘ Although not alive with the life of dogma,’ these ‘ are not without their utility as serving both to harmonize religion with science and to remove opposition between them, and to illumine and defend religion from without, and it may be even to prepare the matter for future dogma.’

## II. WORSHIP.

Q.—*What is the theological doctrine of the Modernists concerning worship and the Sacraments ?*

A.—‘ Concerning worship there would not be much to be said, were it not that under this head are comprised the Sacraments, concerning which the Modernist errors are of the most serious character.’

Q.—*Whence, according to them, does worship spring ?*

A.—‘ For them worship is\* the resultant of a double impulse or need ; for, as we have seen, everything in their system is explained by inner impulses or necessities.’

Q.—*What is this double need of which the Modernist theologians speak ?*

A.—‘ The first need is that of giving some sensible manifestation to religion ; the second is that of propagating † it, which could not be done without some sensible form and consecrating acts, and these are called Sacraments.’

Q.—*What do the Modernists mean by Sacraments ?*

A.—‘ For the Modernists, Sacraments are bare symbols or signs, though not devoid of a certain efficacy.’

\* The Official Translation has, ‘ For them the Sacraments are,’ etc.—a particular case, whereas the Latin has ‘ Cultum ’ in general.—J. F.

† This word is used in the United States ; and the French and Italian versions also speak here of ‘ propagating,’ and not of ‘ expressing ’ religion—which were to repeat the idea of the preceding phrase.—J. F.



Q.—*To what do the Modernist theologians compare the efficacy of the Sacraments ?*

A.—It is ‘an efficacy, they tell us, like that of certain phrases vulgarly described as having caught the popular ear, inasmuch as they have the power of putting certain leading ideas into circulation, and of making a marked impression upon the mind. What the phrases are to the ideas, that the Sacraments are to the religious sense.’

Q.—*Are they only that ?*

A.—‘That, and nothing more.—The Modernists would express their mind more clearly were they to affirm that the Sacraments are instituted solely to foster the faith ; but this is condemned by the Council of Trent : “ If anyone say that these Sacraments are instituted solely to foster the faith, let him be anathema.” \*’

### III. SACRED SCRIPTURE—INSPIRATION.

Q.—*What, for the Modernist theologians, are the Sacred Scriptures ?*

A.—‘ We have already touched upon the nature and origin of the Sacred Books.—According to the principles of the Modernists, they may be rightly described as a summary of *experiences*, not, indeed, of the kind that may now and again come to anybody, but those extraordinary and striking experiences which are the possession of every religion.’

Q.—*But does this description apply also to our Sacred Scriptures ?*

\* Sess. VII., *de Sacramentis in genere*, can. 5.

A.—‘This is precisely what they teach about our books of the Old and New Testament.’

Q.—*Experience is always concerned with the present ; but the Sacred Scriptures contain the history of the past and prophecies of the future.—How, then, can the Modernists call them summaries of experience ?*

A.—‘To suit their own theories they note with remarkable ingenuity that, although experience is something belonging to the present, still it may draw its material in like manner from the past and the future, inasmuch as the believer by memory *lives* the past over again after the manner of *the present*, and lives the future already by anticipation. This explains how it is that the historical and apocalyptic books are included among the Sacred Writings.’

Q.—*Are not the Sacred Scriptures the word of God ?*

A.—‘God does indeed speak in these books through the medium of the believer, but, according to Modernist theology, only by *immanence* and *vital permanence*.’

Q.—‘*What, then, becomes of inspiration ?*’

A.—‘Inspiration, they reply, is in nowise distinguished from that impulse which stimulates the believer to reveal the faith that is in him by words or writing, except perhaps by its vehemence. It is something like that which happens in poetical inspiration, of which it has been said : “There is a God in us, and when He stirreth He sets us afire.” It is in this sense that God is said to be the origin of the inspiration of the Sacred Books.’

Q.—*Do they say that inspiration is general ? And what of inspiration, from the Catholic point of view ?*

A.—‘The Modernists affirm concerning this inspiration, that there is nothing in the Sacred Books which is devoid of it. In this respect some might be disposed to consider them as more orthodox than certain writers in recent times who somewhat restrict inspiration, as, for instance, in what have been put forward as so-called *tacit citations*. But in all this we have mere verbal conjuring ; for if we take the Bible according to the standards of agnosticism, namely, as a human work, made by men for men, albeit the theologian is allowed to proclaim that it is divine by *immanence*—what room is there left in it for inspiration ? The Modernists assert a general inspiration of the Sacred Books, but they admit no inspiration in the Catholic sense.’

#### IV. THE CHURCH : HER ORIGIN, HER NATURE, AND HER RIGHTS.

Q.—‘*A wider field for comment is opened when we come to what the Modernist school has imagined to be the nature of the Church.*’—What, according to them, is the origin of the Church ?

A.—‘They begin with the supposition that the Church has its birth in a double need : first, the need of the individual believer to communicate his faith to others, especially if he has had some original and special experience ; and, secondly, when the faith has become common to many, the need of the *collectivity* to form itself into a society and to guard, promote, and propagate the common good.’

Q.—‘What, then, is the Church ?’

A.—‘It is the product of the *collective conscience*,



that is to say, of the association of individual consciences which, by virtue of the principle of *vital permanence*, depend all on one first believer, who for Catholics is Christ.'

Q.—*Whence comes in the Catholic Church, according to the Modernist theologians, disciplinary, doctrinal, and liturgical authority?*

A.—'Every society needs a directing authority to guide its members towards the common end, to foster prudently the elements of cohesion, which in a religious society are doctrine and worship. Hence the triple authority in the Catholic Church, *disciplinary, dogmatic, liturgical*.'

Q.—*Whence do they gather the nature and the rights and duties of this authority?*

A.—'The nature of this authority is to be gathered from its origin, and its rights and duties from its nature.'

Q.—*What do the Modernist theologians say of the Church's authority in the past?*

A.—'In past times it was a common error that authority came to the Church from without, that is to say, directly from God; and it was then rightly held to be *autocratic*.'

Q.—*And what of the Church's authority to-day?*

A.—'This conception has now grown obsolete; for in the same way as the Church is a vital emanation of the collectivity of consciences, so, too, authority emanates vitally from the Church itself.'

Q.—*Does the Church's authority, then, according to*

*the Modernist theologians, depend on the collective conscience?*

A.—‘Authority, like the Church, has its origin in the religious conscience, and, that being so, is subject to it.’

Q.—*And if the Church denies this dependence, what does it become, according to this doctrine?*

A.—‘Should it disown this dependence, it becomes a tyranny.’

Q.—*But is not that equivalent to establishing popular government in the Church?*

A.—‘We are living in an age when the sense of liberty has reached its highest development. In the civil order the public conscience has introduced popular government. Now, there is in man only one conscience, just as there is only one life. It is for the ecclesiastical authority, therefore, to adopt a democratic form, unless it wishes to provoke and foment an intestine conflict in the consciences of mankind.’

Q.—*The Church not yielding to this Modernist doctrine, what will happen to the Church and religion alike?*

A.—‘The penalty of refusal is disaster,’ they say. ‘For it is madness to think that the sentiment of liberty, as it now obtains, can recede. Were it forcibly pent up and held in bonds, the more terrible would be its outburst, sweeping away at once both Church and religion.’

Q.—*According to the ideas of the Modernists, what is, in short, their great anxiety?*

A.—‘Such is the situation in the minds of the Modernists, and their one great anxiety is, in consequence, to find a way of conciliation between the authority of the Church and the liberty of the believers.’

#### V. CHURCH AND STATE.

Q.—*Is not the Church in relation with civil societies?*

A.—‘It is not only within her own household that the Church must come to terms. Besides her relations with those within, she has others with those who are outside. The Church does not occupy the world all by herself; there are other societies in the world, with which she must necessarily have dealings and contact.’

Q.—*How, according to the Modernist theologians, are these relations to be determined?*

A.—‘The rights and duties of the Church towards civil societies must be determined, and determined, of course, by her own nature—that, to wit, which the Modernists have already described to us.’

Q.—*What rules do they apply to the relations between Church and State?*

A.—‘The rules to be applied in this matter are clearly those which have been laid down for science and faith, though in the latter case the question turned upon the *object*, while in the present case we have one of *ends*. In the same way, then, as faith and science are alien to each other by reason of the diversity of their *objects*, Church and State are strangers by reason of the diversity of their ends, that of the Church being spiritual, while that of the State is temporal.’

Q.—*How is it, according to the Modernists, that power was formerly attributed to the Church which is refused her to-day?*

A.—‘Formerly it was possible to subordinate the temporal to the spiritual, and to speak of some questions as *mixed*, conceding to the Church the position of queen and mistress in all such, because the Church was then regarded as having been instituted immediately by God as the author of the supernatural order. But this doctrine is to-day repudiated alike by philosophers and historians.’

Q.—*Do they, then, demand the separation of Church and State?*

A.—Yes. ‘The State must be separated from the Church, and the Catholic from the citizen.’

Q.—*In practice what, according to them, ought to be the attitude of the Catholic as a citizen?*

A.—‘Every Catholic, from the fact that he is also a citizen, has the right and the duty to work for the common good in the way he thinks best, without troubling himself about the authority of the Church, without paying any heed to its wishes, its counsels, its orders—nay, even in spite of its rebukes.’

Q.—*Has the Church, then, no right to prescribe to the Catholic citizen any line of action?*

A.—‘For the Church to trace out and prescribe for the citizen any line of action, on any pretext whatsoever, is to be guilty of an abuse of authority.’

Q.—*If the Church attempts to intervene, and, consequently, according to the Modernist doctrine, commits an abuse, what is to be done?*

A.—‘One is bound to protest with all one’s might.’

Q.—*Have these principles not been already condemned by the Church?*

A.—‘The principles from which these doctrines spring have been solemnly condemned by Our Predecessor, Pius VI., in his Apostolic Constitution, *Auctorem Fidei*.\*

Q.—*Is it enough for the Modernists to demand the separation of Church and State?*

A.—‘It is not enough for the Modernist school that the State should be separated from the Church. For as faith is to be subordinated to science as far as phenomenal elements are concerned, so, too, in temporal matters the Church must be subject to the State.’

Q.—*Have they really the audacity to teach this?*

A.—‘This, indeed, Modernists may not say openly, but they are forced by the logic of their position to admit it.’

Q.—*How does such an enormity follow from the principles of the Modernists?*

A.—‘Granted the principle that in temporal matters

\* PROP. 2.—‘The proposition which maintains that power was given by God to the Church to be communicated to the Pastors, who are her ministers for the salvation of souls—understood in the sense that the Church’s power of ministry and government is derived by the Pastors from the faithful in general—is heretical.’

PROP. 3.—‘Further, that which maintains that the Roman Pontiff is the ministerial Head—explained in the sense that the Roman Pontiff receives, not from Christ in the person of Blessed Peter, but from the Church, the ministerial power with which, as successor of Peter, true Vicar of Christ, and Head over the whole Church, he is invested throughout the Universal Church—is heretical.’



the State possesses the sole power, it will follow that when the believer, not satisfied with merely internal acts of religion, proceeds to external acts—such, for instance, as the reception or administration of the Sacraments—these will fall under the control of the State. What will then become of ecclesiastical authority, which can only be exercised by external acts? Obviously it will be completely under the dominion of the State.'

Q.—*But, then, does it not seem that to be free from this yoke of the State, there would be, if Modernists had their way, no longer any possibility of having external worship, or even any sort of religious fellowship?*

A.—'It is this inevitable consequence which urges many among *liberal* Protestants to reject all external worship—nay, all external religious fellowship—and leads them to advocate what they call *individual* religion.'

Q.—*The Modernists have not yet got to that point; but how are they preparing men's minds for it, and what do they say about the Church's disciplinary authority?*

A.—'If the Modernists have not yet openly proceeded so far, they ask the Church in the meanwhile to follow of her own accord in the direction in which they urge her, and to adapt herself to the forms of the State. Such are their ideas about *disciplinary* authority.'

Q.—*And of what kind are their opinions on doctrinal authority?*

A.—'Much more evil and pernicious are their opinions on *doctrinal* and *dogmatic* authority.'



Q.—*What is their conception of the magisterium of the Church ?*

A.—‘ The following is their conception of the magisterium of the Church : No religious society, they say, can be a real unit unless the religious conscience of its members be one, and also the formula which they adopt. But this double unity requires a kind of common mind, whose office is to find and determine the formula that corresponds best with the common conscience ; and it must have, moreover, an authority sufficient to enable it to impose on the community the formula which has been decided upon. From the combination and, as it were, fusion of these two elements, the common mind which draws up the formula and the authority which imposes it, arises, according to the Modernists, the notion of the ecclesiastical magisterium.’

Q.—*That is democracy pure and simple, is it not, and the subordination of the teaching authority to the judgment of the people ?*

A.—They avow it and say, ‘ as this magisterium springs, in its last analysis, from the individual consciences, and possesses its mandate of public utility for their benefit, it necessarily follows that the ecclesiastical magisterium must be dependent upon them, and should therefore be made to bow to the popular ideals.’

Q.—*Do the Modernist theologians, then, accuse the Church of abusing her magisterium ?*

A.—‘ To prevent individual consciences from expressing freely and openly the impulses they feel, to hinder criticism from urging forward dogma in the

path of its necessary evolution,' they say, 'is not a legitimate use but an abuse of a power given for the public weal.'

Q.—*Is the Church supreme in the exercise of the authority which the Modernists do concede to her ?*

A.—No. 'A due method and measure must be observed in the exercise of authority. To condemn and prescribe a work without the knowledge of the author, without hearing his explanations, without discussion, is something approaching to tyranny.'

Q.—*In short, what must be done to please these Modernist theologians ?*

A.—'Here again it is a question of finding a way of reconciling the full rights of authority on the one hand and those of liberty on the other.'

Q.—*In the meantime what must the Catholic do, according to them ?*

A.—'In the meantime the proper course for the Catholic will be to proclaim publicly his profound respect for authority, while never ceasing to follow his own judgment.'

Q.—*In revolt as they are against the authority of the Church, do the Modernist theologians at least accord to the Church the right to a certain solemnity of worship and a certain exterior splendour ?*

A.—'Their general direction for the Church is as follows : that the ecclesiastical authority, since its end is entirely spiritual, should strip itself of that external pomp which adorns it in the eyes of the public. In this they forget that, while religion is for

the soul, it is not exclusively for the soul, and that the honour paid to authority is reflected back on Christ who instituted it.'

## VI. EVOLUTION.

Q.—*Have we considered the entire doctrine of the Modernist theologians ?*

A.—'To conclude this whole question of faith and its various branches, we have still to consider what the Modernists have to say about the development of the one and the other.'

Q.—*How do they pass to the principal point in their system ?*

A.—'First of all, they lay down the general principle that in a living religion everything is subject to change, and must in fact be changed. In this way they pass to what is practically their principal doctrine, namely, *evolution*.'

Q.—*According to the Modernists, what in theology is subject to evolution ?*

A.—'To the laws of evolution everything is subject under penalty of death—dogma, Church, worship, the Books we revere as Sacred, even faith itself.'

Q.—*Is that the general principle ?*

A.—Yes ; and 'the enunciation of this principle will not be a matter of surprise to anyone who bears in mind what the Modernists have had to say about each of these subjects.'

Q.—*How do the Modernists apply the principle of*

*evolution and put its laws into effect? And first, with regard to faith, what was its primitive form?*

A.—‘Having laid down this law of evolution, the Modernists themselves teach us how it operates. And first with regard to faith. The primitive form of faith, they tell us, was rudimentary and common to all men alike, for it had its origin in human nature and human life.’

Q.—*How, according to the Modernists, did faith progress?*

A.—‘Vital evolution brought with it progress, not by the accretion of new and purely adventitious forms from without, but by an increasing perfusion of the religious sense into the conscience.’

Q.—*What kind of progress was there in faith?*

A.—‘The progress was of two kinds: *negative*, by the elimination of all extraneous elements, such, for example, as those derived from the family or nationality; and *positive*, by that intellectual and moral refining of man, by means of which the idea of the divine became fuller and clearer, while the *religious sense* became more acute.’

## VII. CAUSES OF EVOLUTION: CONSERVATIVE AND PROGRESSIVE FORCES IN THE CHURCH.

Q.—*To what causes must one have recourse to explain this progress of faith?*

A.—‘For the progress of faith the same causes are to be assigned as those which are adduced above to explain its origin. But to them must be added those

extraordinary men whom we call prophets, of whom Christ was the greatest.'

Q.—*How, as Modernist theologians understand it, did these extraordinary men contribute to progress in faith?*

A.—'Both because in their lives and their words there was something mysterious which faith attributed to the Divinity, and because it fell to their lot to have new and original *experiences* fully in harmony with the religious needs of their time.'

Q.—*To what especially do the Modernists attribute the progress of faith?*

A.—'The progress of dogma is due chiefly to the fact that obstacles to faith have to be surmounted, enemies have to be vanquished, and objections have to be refuted. Add to this a perpetual striving to penetrate ever more profoundly into those things which are contained in the mysteries of faith.'

Q.—*Explain all this to us by an example—how, according to the Modernists, did men come to proclaim the divinity of Christ?*

A.—'Thus, putting aside other examples, it is found to have happened in the case of Christ: in Him that divine something which faith recognized in Him was slowly and gradually expanded in such a way that He was at last held to be God.'

Q.—*What has been the principal factor in the evolution of worship?*

A.—'The chief stimulus of the evolution of worship consists in the need of accommodation to the manners and customs of peoples, as well as the need of availing

itself of the value which certain acts have acquired by usage.'

Q.—*What has been the factor of evolution in the Church ?*

A.—'Finally, evolution in the Church itself is fed by the need of adapting itself to historical conditions and of harmonizing itself with existing forms of Society.'

Q.—*That is evolution in detail.—What is, in the system of the Modernists, its essential basis ?*

A.—'Such is their view with regard to each. And here, before proceeding further, We wish to draw attention to this whole theory of *necessities* or *needs*, for beyond all that We have seen, it is, as it were, the base and foundation of that famous method which they describe as historical.'

Q.—*In this theory of needs have we the entire Modernist doctrine on evolution ?*

A.—'Although evolution is urged on by needs or necessities, yet, if controlled by these alone, it would easily overstep the boundaries of tradition, and thus, separated from its primitive vital principle, would make for ruin instead of progress.'

Q.—*What, then, must be added to render complete the idea of the Modernists ?*

A.—'By those who study more closely the ideas of the Modernists, evolution is described as a resultant from the conflict of two forces, one of them tending towards progress, the other towards conservation.'



Q.—*What, in the Church, is the conserving force ?*

A.—‘The conserving force exists in the Church, and is found in tradition ; tradition is represented by religious authority.’

Q.—*How does religious authority represent this conserving force ?*

A.—It represents this ‘both by right and in fact. For by right it is in the very nature of authority to protect tradition ; and in fact, since authority, raised as it is above the contingencies of life, feels hardly, or not at all, the spurs of progress.’

Q.—*Where is found the progressive force ?*

A.—‘The progressive force, on the contrary, which responds to the inner needs, lies in the individual consciences and works in them, especially in such of them as are in more close and intimate contact with life.’

Q.—*Then, do Modernists place the progressive force outside the hierarchy ?*

A.—Undoubtedly they do. ‘Already we observe the introduction of that most pernicious doctrine which would make of the laity the factor of progress in the Church.’

Q.—*By what combination of the conservative and the progressive force are wrought, according to the Modernists, modifications and progress in the Church ?*

A.—‘It is by a species of covenant and compromise between these two forces of conservation and progress—that is to say, between authority and individual

consciences—that changes and advances take place. The individual consciences, or some of them, act on the collective conscience, which brings pressure to bear on the depositaries of authority to make terms and to keep to them.’

### VIII. PRACTICAL CONSEQUENCES.

Q.—*What, then, must the Modernists think when they are reprimanded or punished by religious authority ?*

A.—‘ With all this in mind, one understands how it is that the Modernists express astonishment when they are reprimanded or punished. What is imputed to them as a fault they regard as a sacred duty. They understand the needs of consciences better than any-one else, since they come into closer touch with them than does the ecclesiastical authority—nay, they embody them, so to speak, in themselves. Hence for them to speak and to write publicly is a bounden duty. Let authority rebuke them if it pleases—they have their own conscience on their side, and an intimate experience which tells them with certainty that what they deserve is not blame, but praise.’

Q.—*What attitude do Modernists adopt when punished by the Church ?*

A.—‘ They reflect that, after all, there is no progress without a battle, and no battle without its victims ; and victims they are willing to be, like the prophets and Christ Himself. They have no bitterness in their hearts against the authority which uses them roughly, for, after all, they readily admit that it is only doing its duty as authority. Their sole grief is that it remains

deaf to their warnings, for in this way it impedes the progress of souls.'

Q.—*Have they any hope left ?*

A.—They assure us that ' the hour will most surely come when further delay will be impossible ; for if the laws of evolution may be checked for a while, they cannot be finally evaded.'

Q.—*Do they at least pause in following out their plans ?*

A.—' They go their way, reprimands and condemnations notwithstanding, masking an incredible audacity under a mock semblance of humility. While they make a pretence of bowing their heads, their minds and hands are more boldly intent than ever on carrying out their purposes.'

Q.—*Why do the Modernists pretend to submit ? Why, like heretics, do they not leave the Church ?*

A.—' This policy they follow willingly and wittingly, both because it is part of their system that authority is to be stimulated but not dethroned, and because it is necessary for them to remain within the ranks of the Church, in order that they may gradually transform the collective conscience.'

Q.—' *Transform the collective conscience* '? But, according to their principles, ought they not to submit themselves to this collective conscience ?

A.—' In saying this, they fail to perceive that they are avowing that the collective conscience is not with them, and that they have no right to claim to be its interpreters.'

## IX. CONDEMNATIONS.

Q.—*What conclusion must we come to with regard to Modernist teaching?*

A.—‘That for the Modernists, whether as authors or propagandists, there is to be nothing stable, nothing immutable, in the Church.’

Q.—*Have they had any forerunners?*

A.—‘Nor, indeed, are they without forerunners in their doctrines; for it was of these that Our Predecessor, Pius IX., wrote: “These enemies of divine revelation extol human progress to the skies, and with rash and sacrilegious daring would have it introduced into the Catholic religion, as if this religion were not the work of God but of man, or some kind of philosophical discovery susceptible of perfection by human efforts.”’\*

Q.—*Do the Modernists offer us, on the subject of revelation and dogma, a really new doctrine? Has it not already been condemned?*

A.—‘On the subject of revelation and dogma in particular, the doctrine of the Modernists offers nothing new. We find it condemned in the syllabus of Pius IX., where it is enunciated in these terms: “Divine revelation is imperfect, and, therefore, subject to continual and indefinite progress, corresponding with the progress of human reason”;† and condemned still more solemnly in the Vatican Council: “The doctrine of the faith which God has revealed has not been proposed to human intelligences to be perfected by them as if it were a philosophical system, but as a divine

\* *Encycl. Qui Pluribus*, November 9, 1846. † *Syll. Prop.* 5.

deposit entrusted to the Spouse of Christ, to be faithfully guarded and infallibly interpreted. Hence also that sense of the sacred dogmas is to be perpetually retained which our Holy Mother the Church has once declared ; nor is this sense ever to be abandoned on plea or pretext of a more profound comprehension of the truth." \*

Q.—*Does the Church, deciding this, intend to oppose the development of our knowledge, even concerning the faith ?*

A.—‘ Nor is the development of our knowledge, even concerning the faith, barred by this pronouncement ; on the contrary, it is supported and maintained. For the same Council continues : “ Let intelligence and science and wisdom, therefore, increase and progress abundantly and vigorously in individuals and in the mass, in the believer and in the whole Church, throughout the ages and the centuries—but only in its own kind, that is, according to the same dogma, the same sense, the same acceptance.” †

## CHAPTER V

### THE MODERNIST AS HISTORIAN AND AS CRITIC

#### I. APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF AGNOSTICISM.

Q.—‘ *We have studied the Modernist as philosopher, believer, and theologian.*’—*What remains to be considered ?*

\* Const., *Dei Filius*, cap. iv.

† *Loc. cit.*

A.—‘It now remains for us to consider him as historian, critic, apologist, and reformer.’

Q.—*What do certain Modernists, devoted to historical studies, seem to fear?*

A.—‘Some Modernists, devoted to historical studies, seem to be deeply anxious not to be taken for philosophers.’

Q.—*What do they tell us as to their competence in philosophy?*

A.—‘About philosophy they profess to know nothing whatever.’

Q.—*Is this profession of ignorance sincere?*

A.—No. ‘In this they display remarkable astuteness.’

Q.—*Why, then, do the Modernist historians pretend to be ignorant of philosophy?*

A.—‘They are particularly desirous not to be suspected of any prepossession in favour of philosophical theories which would lay them open to the charge of not being, as they call it, *objective*.’

Q.—*Do the Modernist historians, in spite of their assertions to the contrary, really allow themselves to be influenced by philosophical systems?*

A.—‘The truth is that their history and their criticism are saturated with their philosophy, and that their historico-critical conclusions are the natural outcome of their philosophical principles. This will be patent to anyone who reflects.’

Q.—*What are the three philosophical principles from*



*which the Modernist historians deduce the three laws of history ?*

A.—‘ Their three first laws are contained in those three principles of their philosophy already dealt with : the principle of *agnosticism*, the theorem of the *transfiguration* of things by faith, and that other which may be called the principle of *disfiguration*.

Q.—*According to the Modernists, what historical law follows from the philosophical principle of agnosticism ?*

A.—‘ *Agnosticism* tells us that history, like science, deals entirely with phenomena.’

Q.—*What conclusion directly follows from this first historical law deduced from agnosticism ?*

A.—‘ The consequence is that God, and every intervention of God in human affairs, is to be relegated to the domain of faith as belonging to it alone.’

Q.—*If in history are found things in which the divine and the human intermingle, what will be the Modernist’s manner of dealing with them ?*

A.—‘ In things where there is combined a double element, the divine and the human—as, for example, in Christ, or the Church, or the Sacraments, or the many other objects of the same kind—a division and separation must be made, and the human element must be left to history while the divine will be assigned to faith.’

Q.—*Must we, then, distinguish between two kinds of Christ, two kinds of Church, and so on ?*

A.—Yes. ‘ Hence we have that distinction, so current among the Modernists, between the Christ of

history and the Christ of Faith ; the Church of history and the Church of Faith ; the Sacraments of history and the Sacraments of Faith ; and so in similar matters.'

Q.—*Relatively to this human element, which is the only one agnosticism allows to be matter for history, what does the second philosophical principle tell us—I mean the principle of transfiguration which is the inspiration of the Modernist historian ?*

A.—' We find that the human element itself, which the historian has to work on, as it appears in the documents, is to be considered as having been *transfigured* by Faith—that is to say, raised above its historical conditions.'

Q.—*What, then, in virtue of this principle of transfiguration, is the second law that governs Modernist history ?*

A.—' It becomes necessary, therefore, to eliminate also the accretions which Faith has added, to relegate them to Faith itself and to the history of Faith.'

Q.—*Consequently, what are the things which a Modernist historian will eliminate from the history of Christ ?*

A.—' Thus, when treating of Christ, the historian must set aside all that surpasses man in his natural condition, according to what psychology tells us of him, or according to what we gather from the place and period of his existence.'

Q.—*What is the third law which the Modernist his-*

*torian imposes upon himself in virtue of the philosophical principle called disfiguration ?*

A.—‘ Finally, they require, by virtue of the third principle, that even those things which are not outside the sphere of history should pass through the sieve, excluding all, and relegating to faith everything which, in their judgment, is not in harmony with what they call the *logic* of facts, or not in character with the persons of whom they are predicated.’

Q.—*What conclusion do they deduce from this third law with regard to the words which the Evangelists attribute to our Divine Lord ?*

A.—‘ They will not allow that Christ ever uttered those things which do not seem to be within the capacity of the multitudes that listened to Him. Hence they delete from His *real* history and transfer to faith all the allegories found in His discourses.’

Q.—‘ *We may, peradventure, inquire on what principles they make these divisions.*’—*Will they tell us ?*

A.—‘ Their reply is that they argue from the character of the man, from his condition of life, from his education, from the complexus of the circumstances under which the facts took place.’

Q.—*Is that an objective criterion and such as serious history demands ?*

A.—‘ If We understand them aright,’ they argue ‘ on a principle which in the last analysis is merely *subjective*.’

Q.—*Can you prove that that is a merely subjective criterion ?*

A.—It is proved by this. ‘Their method is to put themselves into the position and person of Christ, and then to attribute to Him what they would have done under like circumstances.’

Q.—*How, in virtue of the three philosophical principles which, according to them, govern history, do the Modernists treat Christ, Our Lord?*

A.—‘Absolutely *a priori*, and acting on philosophical principles which they hold, but which they profess to ignore, they proclaim that Christ, according to what they call His *real* history, was not God, and never did anything divine.’

Q.—*Having eliminated entirely the divine character of Christ from real history, do they at least leave intact Christ as Man?*

A.—‘As Man He did and said only what they, judging from the time in which He lived, consider that He ought to have said or done.’

Q.—*How, according to the Modernists, do philosophy, history, and criticism stand in relation to one another?*

A.—‘As history takes its conclusions from philosophy, so, too, criticism takes its conclusions from history.’

Q.—*How does the Modernist critic treat the documents on which he works?*

A.—‘The critic, on the data furnished him by the historian, makes two parts of all his documents. Those that remain after the triple elimination above described go to form the *real* history; the rest is

attributed to the history of Faith, or, as it is styled, to *internal history*.'

Q.—*Are there, then, according to the Modernists, two kinds of history : the history of Faith and real history ?*

A.—Yes. 'The Modernists distinguish very carefully between these two kinds of history.'

Q.—*Then, is not the history of Faith, as the Modernists call it, true history according to them ?*

A.—'It is to be noted that they oppose the history of Faith to *real history* precisely as *real*.'

Q.—*If the history of Faith is not real history, what do the Modernists say on the subject of the twofold Christ mentioned above ?*

A.—'As We have already said, we have a twofold Christ—a real Christ, and a Christ, the one of Faith, who never really existed ; a Christ who has lived at a given time and in a given place, and a Christ who has never lived outside the pious meditations of the believer.'

Q.—*Where is this Christ of Faith, this Christ who is not real according to the Modernists—where especially is He portrayed ?*

A.—'The Christ, for instance, whom we find in the Gospel of St. John.'

Q.—*What, then, in the opinion of the Modernists, is the Gospel of St. John ?*

A.—'Mere meditation from beginning to end.'



## II. APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF VITAL IMMANENCE.

Q.—*Is the dominion of philosophy over history confined to prescribing to the critic the division of documents into two parts—documents serving for the history of Faith and documents serving for real history?*

A.—‘The dominion of philosophy over history does not end here.’

Q.—*After this division of documents into two lots, in the name of agnosticism, what other principle of Modernist philosophy makes a fresh appearance, to rule the critic?*

A.—‘Given that division, of which We have spoken, of the documents into two parts, the philosopher steps in again with his dogma of *vital immanence*.’

Q.—*What importance, for the Modernist critic, has this principle of vital immanence?*

A.—It ‘shows how everything in the history of the Church is to be explained by *vital emanation*.’

Q.—*How, according to this principle, are facts which are but an emanation of life subordinated to the immanent need from which they emanate?*

A.—‘Since the cause or condition of every vital emanation whatsoever is to be found in some need or want, it follows that no fact can be regarded as antecedent to the need which produced it—historically the fact must be posterior to the need.’

Q.—‘What, then, does the historian in view of this principle?’—*How does the Modernist historian proceed in the history of the Church?*



A.—‘He goes over his documents again, whether they be contained in the Sacred Books or elsewhere, draws up from them his list of the particular needs of the Church, whether relating to dogma, or liturgy, or other matters which are found in the Church thus related.’

Q.—*Once this list has been drawn up, what does he do with it ?*

A.—‘Then he hands his list over to the critic.’

Q.—*Aided by this list of the successive needs of the Church, what operation does the critic make the documents of the history of Faith undergo ?*

A.—‘The critic takes in hand the documents dealing with the history of Faith, and distributes them, period by period, so that they correspond exactly with the list of needs, always guided by the principle that the narration must follow the facts, as the facts follow the needs.’

Q.—*Does it not happen at times that certain parts of the Sacred Scriptures, instead of simply revealing a need, are themselves the fact created by the need ?*

A.—‘It may at times happen that some parts of the Sacred Scriptures, such as the Epistles, themselves constitute the fact created by the need.’

Q.—*But, whatever may be the case with regard to these exceptions, what, in a general way, is the rule which serves to determine the date of origin of the documents of ecclesiastical history ?*

A.—‘The rule holds that the age of any document can only be determined by the age in which each need has manifested itself in the Church.’

## III. APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF EVOLUTION.

Q.—*After the classification of the documents according to the date of their origin arbitrarily determined upon, is there not another operation undertaken by the critic?—What distinction necessitates, in the eyes of the Modernist critic, this new operation?*

A.—‘Further, a distinction must be made between the beginning of a fact and its development, for what is born in one day requires time for growth.’

Q.—*In virtue of this distinction between the origin of a fact and its development, what new partition does the Modernist critic make of his documents?*

A.—‘The critic must once more go over his documents, ranged as they are through the different ages, and divide them again into two parts, separating those that regard the origin of the facts from those that deal with their development.’

Q.—*What does he do with the documents that have reference to the development of a fact?*

A.—‘These he must again arrange according to their periods.’

Q.—*What principle will direct him in determining this arrangement?*

A.—‘The philosopher must come in again.’

Q.—*What is the purpose of the principle which, according to the Modernist philosopher, dominates and governs history?*

A.—‘To enjoin upon the historian the obligation

of following in all his studies the precepts and laws of evolution.'

Q.—*How, then, will the Modernist historian, armed with the law of evolution, treat the history of the Church?*

A.—'It is next for the historian to scrutinize his documents once more, to examine carefully the circumstances and conditions affecting the Church during the different periods, the conserving force she has put forth, the needs both internal and external that have stimulated her to progress, the obstacles she has had to encounter.'

Q.—*In a word, what does the Modernist historian seek for in the documents of the history of the Church?*

A.—'In a word, everything that helps to determine the manner in which the laws of evolution have been fulfilled in her.'

Q.—*After this attentive examination to discover in the history of the Church the law of her evolution, what does the historian do?*

A.—'This done, he finishes his work by drawing up a history of the development in its broad lines.'

Q.—*What is the final operation—that of the Modernist critic—once he has, traced out for him thus, this fantastic outline of the history of the Church?*

A.—'The critic follows and fits in the rest of the documents. He sets himself to write.—The history is finished.'

Q.—*Since the Modernist historian and critic allow themselves to be thus dominated by the principles of the*

*philosopher, 'We ask here: Who is the author of this history? The historian? The critic?'*

A.—'Assuredly neither of these, but the philosopher.'

Q.—*Why the philosopher?*

A.—Because 'from beginning to end everything in it is *a priori*.'

Q.—*And what kind of a priori?*

A.—'An apriorism that reeks of heresy.'

Q.—*Are such historians not to be pitied?*

A.—'These men are certainly to be pitied, of whom the Apostle might well say, "They became vain in their thoughts . . . professing themselves to be wise, they became fools."'\*

Q.—*But if these Modernist historians excite our pity, do they not also rouse us, and very justly, to indignation?*

A.—'At the same time they excite resentment when they accuse the Church of arranging and confusing the texts after her own fashion, and for the needs of her cause.'

Q.—*What sentiment moves them to accuse the Church of torturing the texts?*

A.—'They are accusing the Church of something for which their own conscience plainly reproaches them.'

#### IV. TEXTUAL CRITICISM.

Q.—*If the Modernist historian arbitrarily distributes the documents throughout the centuries according to the pretended law of evolution, what follows with regard to the Sacred Scriptures?*

\* Rom. i. 21, 22.

A.—‘The result of this dismembering of the records, and this partition of them throughout the centuries, is naturally that the Scriptures can no longer be attributed to the authors whose names they bear.’

Q.—*Do our Modernist historians, seeing this consequence, not draw back ?*

A.—‘The Modernists have no hesitation in affirming generally that these books, and especially the Pentateuch and the first three Gospels, have been gradually formed from a primitive brief narration, by additions, by interpolations of theological or allegorical interpretations, or parts introduced only for the purpose of joining different passages together.’

Q.—*By what right, in order to explain the formation of our Sacred Scriptures, have they recourse to the hypothesis of successive additions made to a very brief primitive redaction ?*

A.—‘This means, to put it briefly and clearly, that in the Sacred Books we must admit a *vital evolution*, springing from and corresponding with the evolution of Faith.’

Q.—*But where do they find any trace of this pretended vital evolution ?*

A.—‘The traces of this evolution, they tell us, are so visible in the books that one might almost write a history of it.’

Q.—*Have they tried to write this history of the vital evolution which, according to them, has governed the successive additions made to the Sacred Scriptures ?*

A.—‘Indeed, this history they actually do write, and with such an easy assurance that one might



believe them to have seen with their own eyes the writers at work through the ages amplifying the Sacred Books.'

Q.—*To what means have they recourse to confirm this story of the formation of the Sacred Text ?*

A.—'To aid them in this they call to their assistance that branch of criticism which they call *textual*, and labour to show that such a fact or such a phrase is not in its right place, adducing other arguments of the same kind.'

Q.—*What is to be thought of the assurance with which our Modernists proceed in explaining the formation of Holy Writ ?*

A.—'They seem, in fact, to have constructed for themselves certain types of narration and discourses, upon which they base their assured verdict as to whether a thing is or is not out of place.'

Q.—*Do they push their ingenuousness and overweening conceit to the point of themselves informing us 'how far they are qualified in this way to make such distinctions' ?*

A.—'To hear them descant of their works on the Sacred Books, in which they have been able to discover so much that is defective, one would imagine that before them nobody ever even turned over the pages of Scripture. The truth is that a whole multitude of Doctors, far superior to them in genius, in erudition, in sanctity, have sifted the Sacred Books in every way.'

Q.—*Was the treatment of the Holy Scriptures by the Doctors of old, who were infinitely superior to our Modernists, very different from theirs ?*



A.—Yes. These Doctors, ‘so far from finding in them anything blameworthy, have thanked God more and more heartily the more deeply they have gone into them, for His divine bounty in having vouchsafed to speak thus to men.’

Q.—*How do the Modernists explain to themselves (ironically) the respect of the Doctors of old for the Sacred Scriptures?*

A.—‘Unfortunately, these great Doctors did not enjoy the same aids to study that are possessed by the Modernists.’

Q.—*What are, in short, these aids to study which the Doctors of old did not possess, but which the Modernists do enjoy?*

A.—‘They did not have for their rule and guide a philosophy borrowed from the negation of God, and a criterion which consists of themselves.’

#### V. CONCLUSION.

Q.—*How, then, do you sum up the historical method of the Modernists?*

A.—‘We believe that We have set forth with sufficient clearness the historical method of the Modernists. The philosopher leads the way, the historian follows, and then, in due order, come the internal and textual critics.’

Q.—*Since a certain philosophy is the basis of this historical method of the Modernists, and is, as it were, its primal cause, how may we characterize their historical criticism?*

A.—‘ Since it is characteristic of the primary cause to communicate its virtue to causes which are secondary, it is quite clear that the criticism with which We are concerned is not any kind of criticism, but that which is rightly called *agnostic, immanentist, and evolutionist criticism.*’

Q.—*May one, then, make use of such criticism without detriment to the Faith ?*

A.—‘ Anyone who adopts it and employs it makes profession thereby of the errors contained in it, and places himself in opposition to Catholic teaching.’

Q.—*This being so, what must we think of the praises that certain Catholics bestow on such criticism ?*

A.—‘ It is much a matter for surprise that it should have found acceptance to such an extent amongst certain Catholics.’

Q.—*Why do certain Catholics allow themselves to be drawn to think so highly of criticism contrary to their Faith ?*

A.—‘ Two causes may be assigned for this : first, the close alliance which the historians and critics of this school have formed among themselves independent of all differences of nationality or religion ; second, their boundless effrontery.’

Q.—*Do all the Modernists of different nationalities support one another ?*

A.—Yes. ‘ If one makes any utterance the others applaud him in chorus, proclaiming that science has made another step forward.’

Q.—*And how do they league together against anyone who criticizes them?*

A.—‘If an outsider should desire to inspect the new discovery for himself, they form a coalition against him.’

Q.—*To sum the matter up, what tactics do they pursue with regard to such as defend or attack this or that novelty of theirs?*

A.—‘He who denies it is decried as one who is ignorant, while he who embraces and defends it has all their praise.’

Q.—*Is not the result of these Modernist tactics to make fresh recruits?*

A.—‘In this way they entrap not a few who, did they but realize what they are doing, would shrink back with horror.’

Q.—*What has come to pass as a consequence of the audacity of the Modernists and the imprudent thoughtlessness of those who allow themselves to be imposed upon thereby?*

A.—‘The domineering overbearance of those who teach the errors, and the thoughtless compliance of the more shallow minds who assent to them, create a corrupted atmosphere which penetrates everywhere, and carries infection with it.—But let Us pass to the apologist.’

## CHAPTER VI

## THE MODERNIST AS APOLOGIST

## I. PRINCIPLES AND ORIGINS.

Q.—*According to the Modernists, does the apologist also depend upon the philosopher, and on what grounds ?*

A.—‘The Modernist apologist depends in two ways upon the philosopher. First, *indirectly*, inasmuch as his subject-matter is history—history dictated, as we have seen, by the philosopher ; and, secondly, *directly*, inasmuch as he takes both his doctrines and his conclusions from the philosopher.’

Q.—*What, consequently, do the Modernists affirm with regard to the new apologetics ?*

A.—‘That common axiom of the Modernist school, that in the new apologetics controversies in religion must be determined by psychological and historical research.’

Q.—*How do the Modernist apologists sacrifice to the rationalists the historical books in current use in the Church ?*

A.—‘The Modernist apologists enter the arena proclaiming to the rationalists that, though they are defending religion, they have no intention of employing the data of the Sacred Books or the histories in current use in the Church and written upon the old lines, but *real* history composed on modern principles and according to the modern method.’

Q.—*But can it be that they speak thus only as an*

argumentum ad hominem, *and not from personal conviction?*

A.—‘In all this they assert that they are not using an *argumentum ad hominem*, because they are really of the opinion that the truth is to be found only in this kind of history.’

Q.—*Do our Catholic Modernists find it necessary to reassure the rationalists as to the sincerity of their method?*

A.—‘They feel that it is not necessary for them to make profession of their own sincerity in their writings. They are already known to and praised by the rationalists as fighting under the same banner, and they plume themselves on these encomiums, which would only provoke disgust in a real Catholic.’

Q.—*Does this praise that rationalists bestow not disgust these Modernists of ours?*

A.—Far from that, for they ‘use them as a counter-compensation to the reprimands of the Church.’

## II. APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF AGNOSTICISM.

Q.—‘*Let us see how the Modernist conducts his apologetics.*’—*What does he propose to do?*

A.—‘The aim he sets before himself is to make one who is still without faith attain that *experience* of the Catholic religion.’

Q.—*Why is he so anxious to produce this experience in the non-believer?*

A.—Because this, ‘according to their system, is the sole basis of faith.’

Q.—*How does a man acquire this personal experience of the Catholic religion?*

A.—‘There are two ways open to him, the *objective* and the *subjective*.’

Q.—*Whence starts the first or objective way?*

A.—‘The first of them starts from agnosticism.’

Q.—*What proof does this first way claim to establish?*

A.—‘It tends to show that religion, and especially the Catholic religion, is endowed with such vitality as to compel every psychologist and historian of good faith to recognize that its history hides some element of the *unknown*.’

Q.—*To establish this proof, what needs first to be demonstrated?*

A.—‘To this end it is necessary to prove that the Catholic religion, as it exists to-day, is that which was founded by Jesus Christ—that is to say, that it is nothing else than the progressive development of the germ which He brought into the world.’

Q.—*But if Christ brought into the world only the germ of the Catholic religion, what task is laid upon the Modernists with regard to it?*

A.—‘It is imperative first of all to establish what this germ was.’

Q.—*By what formula do the Modernists claim to determine what this germ was?*

A.—‘This the Modernist claims to be able to do by



## CATECHISM ON MODERNISM

the following formula : Christ announced the coming of the kingdom of God, which was to be realized within a brief lapse of time and of which He was to become the Messiah, the divinely-given Founder and Ruler.'

Q.—*This germ being thus determined, what, according to our Modernist apologists, must be shown in the next place ?*

A.—' Then it must be shown how this germ, always *immanent* and *permanent* in the Catholic religion, has gone on slowly developing in the course of history, adapting itself successively to the different circumstances through which it has passed, borrowing from them by *vital* assimilation all the doctrinal, cultural, ecclesiastical forms that served its purpose ; whilst, on the other hand, it surmounted all obstacles, vanquished all enemies, and survived all assaults and all combats.'

Q.—*To what conclusion do our Modernist apologists claim that we must come through duly considering this mass of facts ?*

A.—' Anyone who well and duly considers this mass of obstacles, adversaries, attacks, combats, and the vitality and fecundity which the Church has shown throughout them all, must admit that if the laws of evolution are visible in her life, they fail to explain the whole of her history—the *unknown* rises forth from it and presents itself before us.'

Q.—*What is the radical defect of all these reasonings ?*

A.—' Thus do they argue, not perceiving that their determination of the primitive germ is only an *a priori*

assumption of agnostic and evolutionist philosophy, and that the germ itself has been gratuitously defined so that it may fit in with their contention.'

### III. APPLICATION OF APOLOGETIC PRINCIPLES.

Q.—*In the facts they allege to prove the Catholic religion, do Modernist apologists meet only with things that are deserving of admiration?*

A.—'While they endeavour by this line of reasoning to prove and plead for the Catholic religion, these new apologists are more than willing to grant and to recognize that there are in it many things which are repulsive.'

Q.—*Is dogma at least, in their minds, free from reproach?*

A.—'Nay, they admit openly, and with ill-concealed satisfaction, that they have found that even its dogma is not exempt from errors and contradictions.'

Q.—*You say that they claim to have discovered in dogma errors and contradictions, and that they proclaim this with pleasure. But do they at least indignantly repudiate such errors?*

A.—Far from that, 'they add that this is not only excusable, but, curiously enough, that it is even right and proper.'

Q.—*Do our Modernists discover any errors in our Sacred Books?*

A.—'In the Sacred Books there are many passages

referring to science or history where, according to them, manifest errors are to be found.'

Q.—*Having found that in the Bible there are errors in science and in history, how do they seek to excuse Holy Writ ?*

A.—'They say: the subject of these books is not science or history, but only religion and morals. In them history and science serve only as a species of covering, to enable the religious and moral experiences wrapped up in them to penetrate more readily among the masses. The masses understood science and history as they are expressed in these books, and it is clear that the expression of science and history in a more perfect form would have proved not so much a help as a hindrance.'

Q.—*What other excuse do they allege to justify the errors which they claim to discover in Holy Writ ?*

A.—'Moreover, they add, the Sacred Books, being essentially religious, are necessarily quick with life. Now life has its own truth and its own logic, quite different from rational truth and rational logic, belonging, as they do, to a different order—viz., truth of adaptation and of proportion, both with what they call the *medium* in which it lives and with the end for which it lives.'

Q.—*But is not that as much as to say that errors become true and legitimate whenever they satisfy the necessities of vital adaptation ?*

A.—'Finally, the Modernists, losing all sense of control, go so far as to proclaim as true and legitimate whatever is explained by life.'

Q.—*Can we admit such a legitimization of error in Holy Writ?*

A.—‘We, Venerable Brethren, for whom there is but one only truth, and who hold that the Sacred Books, *written under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, have God for their Author,\** declare that this is equivalent to attributing to God Himself the lie of utility or officious lie; and we say with St. Augustine: “In an authority so high, admit but one officious lie, and there will not remain a single passage of those apparently difficult to practise or to believe, which on the same pernicious rule may not be explained as a lie uttered by the author wilfully and to serve a purpose.”† And thus it will come about, the holy Doctor continues, that “everybody will believe and refuse to believe what he likes or dislikes in them”—namely, the Scriptures.’

Q.—*Do our Modernist apologists allow themselves to be stopped by these condemnations of the Church?*

A.—No! ‘The Modernists pursue their way eagerly.’

Q.—*What other enormity do they advance with regard to the Sacred Scriptures?*

A.—‘They grant also that certain arguments adduced in the Sacred Books in proof of a given doctrine, like those, for example, which are based on the prophecies, have no rational foundation to rest on.’

Q.—*Do they still essay some justification of such errors?*

A.—‘They defend even these as artifices of preaching which are justified by life.’

\* Conc. Vat., *De Revel.*, can. 2.

† Epist. 28.

Q.—*More than that ?*

A.—‘They are ready to admit, nay, to proclaim, that Christ Himself manifestly erred in determining the time when the coming of the kingdom of God was to take place.’

Q.—*They dare to say that Christ made a mistake ! But is not that the height of impudence ?*

A.—No ! they answer ; ‘and they tell us that we must not be surprised at this, since even He Himself was subject to the laws of life.’

Q.—*There we have Our Lord Jesus Christ convicted of error.—‘After this, what is to become of the dogmas of the Church ?’*

A.—They say, ‘the dogmas bristle with glaring contradictions.’

Q.—*How do our Modernists claim to justify in dogma these flagrant contradictions ?*

A.—‘But what does it matter,’ they say, ‘since, apart from the fact that vital logic accepts them, they are not repugnant to symbolical truth. Are we not dealing with the Infinite, and has not the Infinite an infinite variety of aspects ?’

Q.—*But are the Modernists not ashamed so to justify contradictions ?*

A.—On the contrary ; ‘to maintain and defend these theories they do not hesitate to declare that the noblest homage that can be paid to the Infinite is to make it the object of contradictory statements.’



Q.—*What must we think of such excesses ?*

A.—‘ When they justify even contradictions, what is it that they will refuse to justify ?’

#### IV. APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF IMMANENCE.

Q.—*We have just seen in what objective way Modernists hope to dispose the non-believer to faith ; but is there not also another way, and do they not bring forward other arguments ?*

A.—‘ It is not solely by *objective* arguments that the non-believer may be disposed to faith. There are also those that are *subjective*.’

Q.—*On what philosophical doctrine do the Modernists build up these subjective arguments ?*

A.—‘ For this purpose the Modernist apologists return to the doctrine of *immanence*. They endeavour, in fact, to persuade their non-believer that down in the very depths of his nature and his life lie hidden the need and the desire for some religion.’

Q.—*Is it just of any religion at all that they believe they find in us the desire and the need ?*

A.—‘ Not a religion of any kind but the specific religion known as Catholicism.’

Q.—*How, with the doctrine of immanence, do they claim to discover in us the need and the desire of a supernatural religion like the Catholic religion ?*

A.—This it is ‘ which, they say, is absolutely *postulated* by the perfect development of life.’



Q.—*And here, in union with you, Holy Father, what must we deplore ?*

A.—‘ Here again We have grave reason to complain that there are Catholics who, while rejecting *immanence* as a doctrine, employ it as a method of apologetics.’

Q.—*Do not these Catholic apologists attenuate the method of immanence, and do they desire to find anything else in man than a certain harmony with the supernatural order ?*

A.—They employ the method of *immanence* ‘so imprudently that they seem to admit, not merely a capacity and a suitability for the supernatural, such as has at all times been emphasized, within due limits, by Catholic apologists, but that there is in human nature a true and rigorous need for the supernatural order.’

Q.—*Are these apologists Modernists in the fullest sense of the word ?*

A.—‘ Truth to tell, it is only the moderate Modernists who make this appeal to an exigency for the Catholic religion.’

Q.—*The moderate ones !—What more, then, can the others say ?*

A.—‘ As for the others, who might be called *integralists*, they would show to the non-believer, as hidden in his being, the very germ which Christ Himself had in His consciousness, and which He transmitted to mankind.’

Q.—*If ‘ such is a summary description of the apologetic method of the Modernists,’ what is to be thought of it ?*

A.—That it is ‘in perfect harmony with their doctrines.’

Q.—*How may their doctrines be described ?*

A.—‘Methods and doctrines replete with errors, made not for edification but for destruction, not for the making of Catholics but for the seduction of those who are Catholics into heresy ; and tending to the utter subversion of all religion.’

## CHAPTER VII

### THE MODERNIST AS REFORMER

Q.—*What remains to be said in order fully to describe the Modernist ?*

A.—‘It remains for Us now to say a few words about the Modernist as reformer.’

Q.—*Cannot we already discover in the Modernists a marked mania for reform ?*

A.—‘From all that has preceded, it is abundantly clear how great and how eager is the passion of such men for innovation.’

Q.—*Does this mania for reform extend to many matters ?*

A.—‘In all Catholicism there is absolutely nothing on which it does not fasten.’

Q.—*What is the first reform the Modernists demand ?*

A.—‘They wish philosophy to be reformed, especially in the ecclesiastical seminaries.’

Q.—*What kind of reform in philosophy do they desire, especially in seminaries ?*

A.—‘ They wish the scholastic philosophy to be relegated to the history of philosophy and to be classed among obsolete systems, and the young men to be taught modern philosophy.’

Q.—*Why do they wish that modern philosophy should be taught in seminaries ?*

A.—Because they consider it ‘ alone is true and suited to the times in which we live.’

Q.—*After this reform of philosophy, what other do they call for ?*

A.—‘ They desire the reform of theology.’

Q.—*What kind of reform do they desire in theology ?*

A.—‘ Rational theology is to have modern philosophy for its foundation, and positive theology is to be founded on the history of dogma.’

Q.—*And as for history, what reform do they demand ?*

A.—‘ As for history, it must be written and taught only according to their methods and modern principles.’

Q.—*What reform in dogma do they want ?*

A.—‘ Dogmas and their evolution, they affirm, are to be harmonized with science and history.’

Q.—*How is the Catechism to be reformed ?*

A.—‘ In the Catechism no dogmas are to be inserted except those that have been reformed and are within the capacity of the people.’

Q.—*And what reform is to be effected in worship ?*

A.—‘Regarding worship, they say, the number of external devotions is to be reduced, and steps must be taken to prevent their further increase.’

Q.—*Are not certain Modernists more indulgent with regard to ceremonies ?*

A.—‘Some of the admirers of symbolism are disposed to be more indulgent on this head.’

Q.—*What more serious reforms do the Modernists call for in the government of the Church ?*

A.—‘They cry out that ecclesiastical government requires to be reformed in all its branches, but especially in its disciplinary and dogmatic departments. They insist that both outwardly and inwardly it must be brought into harmony with the modern conscience, which now wholly tends towards democracy. A share in ecclesiastical government should, therefore, be given to the lower ranks of the clergy, and even to the laity, and authority, which is too much concentrated, should be decentralized.’

Q.—*What further reform do they ask for ?*

A.—‘The Roman Congregations, and especially the *Index* and the *Holy Office*, must be likewise modified.’

Q.—*What reform do they demand in the exercise of ecclesiastical authority in the social and political world ?*

A.—‘The ecclesiastical authority must alter its line of conduct in the social and political world ; while keeping outside political organizations, it must adapt itself to them, in order to penetrate them with its spirit.’

Q.—*And in morals ?*

A.—‘With regard to morals, they adopt the principle of the Americanists—that the active virtues are more important than the passive, and are to be more encouraged in practice.’

Q.—*What do they ask of the clergy ?*

A.—‘They ask that the clergy should return to their primitive humility and poverty, and that in their ideas and action they should admit the principles of Modernism.’

Q.—*If they desire to see so many virtues in the clergy, they exalt ecclesiastical celibacy, do they not ?*

A.—‘There are some who, gladly listening to the teaching of their Protestant masters, would desire the suppression of the celibacy of the clergy.’

Q.—*Seeing that all these reforms are demanded by the Modernists, what question rises naturally to one’s lips ?*

A.—‘What is there left in the Church which is not to be reformed by them and according to their principles ?’

## CHAPTER VIII

### CRITICISM OF THE MODERNIST SYSTEM—THE RENDEZVOUS OF ALL THE HERESIES—THE WAY TO ATHEISM

Q.—*Why have we set forth at such length the Modernist doctrines ?*

A.—‘It may, perhaps, seem to some that We have dwelt at too great length on this exposition of the

doctrines of the Modernists, but it was necessary that We should do so.'

Q.—*Why was so long an exposition necessary ?*

A.—'In order to meet their customary charge that We do not understand their ideas.'

Q.—*And for what further motive ?*

A.—'To show that their system does not consist in scattered and unconnected theories, but, as it were, in a closely connected whole, so that it is not possible to admit one without admitting all.'

Q.—*Do these two reasons not explain why we have given a didactic turn to our exposition of Modernism ?*

A.—'For this reason, too, We have had to give to this exposition a somewhat didactic form, and not to shrink from employing certain unwonted terms which the Modernists have brought into use.'

Q.—*How can one, in one word, define Modernism ?*

A.—'Now, with Our eyes fixed upon the whole system, no one will be surprised that We should define it to be the synthesis\* of all the heresies.'

Q.—*Why do you define Modernism to be the rendezvous of all the heresies ?*

A.—'Undoubtedly, were anyone to attempt the task of collecting together all the errors that have been broached against the Faith, and to concentrate into one the sap and substance of them all, he could not

\* The Latin word is *conlectus*, and the translation were better, perhaps, as in the French, 'rendezvous.' There is, indeed, a synthesis, but it is the Pope rather than the Modernists who makes it.—J. F.



succeed in doing so better than the Modernists have done.'

Q.—*Is it enough to affirm that, by their multiplied errors, the Modernists would destroy the Catholic religion?*

A.—'Nay, they have gone farther than this, for, as We have already intimated, their system means the destruction not of the Catholic religion alone, but of all religion.'

Q.—*Must not the rationalists, then, smile upon the Modernists?*

A.—'The rationalists are not wanting in their applause, and the most frank and sincere amongst them congratulate themselves on having found in the Modernists the most valuable of all allies.'

Q.—*How can you show us that the Modernists are the most powerful auxiliaries of the rationalists?*

A.—To do so, 'let us turn for a moment to that most disastrous doctrine of *agnosticism*.'

Q.—*Having, by agnosticism, barred every avenue leading to God, how do the Modernists claim to approach Him?*

A.—'By it every avenue to God on the side of the intellect is barred to man, while a better way is supposed to be opened from the side of a certain sense of the soul and action.'

Q.—*Has such a contention any chance of succeeding?*

A.—'Who does not see how mistaken is such a contention?'

Q.—*Why ?*

A.—‘For the sense of the soul is the response to the action of the thing which the intellect or the outward senses set before it.’

Q.—*Since, in order to draw near to God, sentiment is led either by the intelligence or by the senses, what will inevitably follow if the Modernists take away the guidance of the intelligence ?*

A.—‘Take away the intelligence, and man, already inclined to follow the senses, becomes their slave.’

Q.—*Is not this attempt to approach God by agnostic sentiment idle also from another point of view ?*

A.—It is ‘doubly mistaken, from another point of view, for all these fantasies of the religious sense will never be able to destroy common sense, and common sense tells us that emotion and everything that leads the heart captive proves a hindrance instead of a help to the discovery of truth.’

Q.—*Of what truth do you speak when you say that the emotions of the soul hinder the discovery of truth ?*

A.—‘We speak of truth in itself.’

Q.—*Is there not a simulacrum of truth, the discovery of which is facilitated by the emotions, and what is to be thought of it ?*

A.—‘That other purely subjective truth, the fruit of the internal sense and action, if it serves its purpose for the play of words, is of no benefit to the man who wants above all things to know whether outside himself there is a God into whose hands he is one day to fall.’

Q.—*With agnosticism for its starting-point, religious sentiment has no basis. Now, to what have the Modernists recourse to find it a basis ?*

A.—‘The Modernists call in *experience* to eke out their system.’

Q.—‘*But what does this experience add to that sense of the soul ?*’

A.—‘Absolutely nothing beyond a certain intensity and a proportionate deepening of the conviction of the reality of the object. But these two will never make the sense of the soul into anything but sense, nor will they alter its nature, which is liable to deception when the intelligence is not there to guide it; on the contrary, they but confirm and strengthen this nature, for the more intense the sense is, the more it is really sense.’

Q.—*Is there not great need of prudence and of learning in this matter of religious sense and experience ?*

A.—‘As we are here dealing with religious sense and the experience involved in it, it is known to you how necessary in such a matter is prudence, and the learning by which prudence is guided. You know it from your own dealings with souls, and especially with souls in whom sentiment predominates; you know it also from your reading of works of ascetical theology.’

Q.—*But are these ascetical works good guides in such matters ?*

A.—Yes; they are ‘works for which the Modernists have but little esteem, but which testify to a science and a solidity far greater than theirs, and to a refinement and subtlety of observation far beyond any

which the Modernists take credit to themselves for possessing.'

Q.—*Have you, then, but a very poor opinion of the religious experiences of the Modernists ?*

A.—'It seems to Us nothing short of madness, or, at the least, consummate temerity, to accept for true, and without investigation, these incomplete experiences which are the vaunt of the Modernist.'

Q.—*How can we frame an argumentum ad hominem against the Modernists, and turn against themselves the proof they claim to find in religious experience ?*

A.—'Let us for a moment put the question : If experiences have so much force and value in their estimation, why do they not attach equal weight to the experience that so many thousands of Catholics have that the Modernists are on the wrong path ? Is it that the Catholic experiences are the only ones which are false and deceptive ?'

Q.—*Taking up again the thread of our argument, we ask, what does the majority of men think of this sense and this experience ?*

A.—'The vast majority of mankind holds and always will hold firmly that sense and experience alone, when not enlightened and guided by reason, cannot reach to the knowledge of God.'

Q.—'What, then, remains ?'

A.—'Atheism and the absence of all religion.'

Q.—*If the Modernists' teaching on religious experience leads to Atheism, do they not find in their doctrine of symbolism something to avert that danger ?*

A.—‘Certainly it is not the doctrine of *symbolism* that will save us from this. For if all the intellectual elements, as they call them, of religion are nothing more than mere symbols of God, will not the very name of God or of Divine personality be also a symbol, and if this be admitted, the personality of God will become a matter of doubt, and the gate will be opened to Pantheism.’

Q.—*Is the Modernist doctrine of symbolism the only doctrine of theirs that leads to Pantheism?*

A.—‘To Pantheism pure and simple that other doctrine of the *divine immanence* leads directly.’

Q.—*Can you show by some irrefutable argument how this consequence follows?*

A.—‘This is the question which We ask: Does or does not this *immanence* leave God distinct from man? If it does, in what does it differ from the Catholic doctrine, and why does it reject the doctrine of external revelation? If it does not, it is Pantheism. Now, the doctrine of *immanence* in the Modernist acceptation holds and professes that every phenomenon of conscience proceeds from man as man. The rigorous conclusion from this is the identity of man with God, which means Pantheism.’

Q.—*Does this pantheistic conclusion follow from any other of the Modernist doctrines?*

A.—‘The distinction which Modernists make between science and faith leads to the same conclusion.’

Q.—*Will you prove this to us by rigorous reasoning?*

A.—‘The object of science, they say, is the reality

of the knowable ; the object of faith, on the contrary, is the reality of the unknowable. Now, what makes the unknowable unknowable is the fact that there is no proportion between its object and the intellect—a defect of proportion which nothing whatever, even in the doctrine of the Modernist, can suppress. Hence the unknowable remains, and will eternally remain, unknowable to the believer as well as to the philosopher. Therefore, if any religion at all is possible, it can only be the religion of an unknowable reality. And why this religion might not be that soul of the universe, of which certain rationalists speak, is something which certainly does not seem to Us apparent.’

Q.—*What ultimate conclusion have we the right to come to ?*

A.—‘ These reasons suffice to show superabundantly by how many roads Modernism leads to Atheism and to the annihilation of all religion.’

Q.—*What are the stages in this descent of the human mind towards the negation of all religion ?*

A.—‘ The error of Protestantism made the first step on this path ; that of Modernism makes the second ; Atheism will make the next.’



## PART II

### THE CAUSES OF MODERNISM

Q.—*The better to understand what Modernism is, and to find the fitting remedies for it, what must now be done ?*

A.—‘To penetrate still deeper into the meaning of Modernism and to find a suitable remedy for so deep a sore, it behoves Us to investigate the causes which have engendered it, and which foster its growth.’

#### I. MORAL CAUSES : CURIOSITY AND PRIDE.

Q.—*What is the proximate and immediate cause of Modernism ?*

A.—‘That the proximate and immediate cause consists in an error of the mind cannot be open to doubt.’

Q.—*Whence, in its turn, comes this perversity of mind which is the proximate cause of Modernism, or, in other words, what are the remote causes of Modernism ?*

A.—‘We recognize that the remote causes may be reduced to two—curiosity and pride.’

Q.—*Is curiosity really a cause of error ?*

A.—‘Curiosity by itself, if not prudently regulated, suffices to account for all errors. Such is the opinion

of Our Predecessor, Gregory XVI., who wrote : “ A lamentable spectacle is that presented by the aberrations of human reason when it yields to the spirit of novelty, when against the warning of the Apostle it seeks to know beyond what it is meant to know, and when, relying too much on itself, it thinks it can find the truth outside the Catholic Church, wherein truth is found without the slightest shadow of error.” \*

Q.—*What evil is it that, even more than curiosity, blinds the mind and precipitates into error ?*

A.—‘ It is pride which exercises an incomparably greater sway over the soul to blind it and lead it into error.’

Q.—*Has pride really entered into the doctrines of the Modernists ?*

A.—‘ Pride sits in Modernism as in its own house, finding sustenance everywhere in its doctrines and lurking in its every aspect.’

Q.—*Can you describe to us the different aspects of Modernism which betray its pride ?*

A.—‘ It is pride which fills Modernists with that self-assurance by which they consider themselves and pose as the rule for all. It is pride which puffs them up with that vainglory which allows them to regard themselves as the sole possessors of knowledge, and makes them say, elated and inflated with presumption, “ We are not as the rest of men,” and which, lest they should seem as other men, leads them to embrace and to devise novelties even of the most absurd kind. It is pride which arouses in them the spirit of disobedience, and

\* Ep. Encycl. *Singulari nos*, 7 Kal. Jul., 1834.

causes them to demand a compromise between authority and liberty. It is owing to their pride that they seek to be the reformers of others while they forget to reform themselves, and that they are found to be utterly wanting in respect for authority, even for the supreme authority.'

Q.—*Is there, then, no truer cause of Modernism than pride?*

A.—'Truly there is no road which leads so directly and so quickly to Modernism as pride.'

Q.—*Would a Catholic priest or layman, if overcome by pride, be inevitably a subject for Modernism?*

A.—'When a Catholic layman or a priest forgets the precept of the Christian life which obliges us to renounce ourselves if we would follow Christ, and neglects to tear pride from his heart, then it is he who most of all is a fully ripe subject for the errors of Modernism.'

Q.—*What duty is, therefore, incumbent on Bishops with regard to these priests full of pride?*

A.—'For this reason, Venerable Brethren, it will be your first duty to resist such victims of pride, to employ them only in the lowest and obscurest offices. The higher they try to rise, the lower let them be placed, so that the lowliness of their position may limit their power of causing damage.'

Q.—*Is it not also the duty of directors of seminaries to keep those seminarists from becoming priests who are infected with the spirit of pride?*

A.—'Examine most carefully your young clerics by yourselves and by the directors of your seminaries, and

when you find the spirit of pride amongst them, reject them without compunction from the priesthood.'

Q.—*Up to the present has this duty of keeping those infected with the spirit of pride from becoming priests been faithfully enough fulfilled ?*

A.—' Would to God that this had always been done with the vigilance and constancy which were required !'

## II. INTELLECTUAL CAUSES.

Q.—*In addition to these two moral causes, curiosity and pride, what is the chief intellectual cause of Modernism ?*

A.—' If we pass on from the moral to the intellectual causes of Modernism, the first and the chief which presents itself is ignorance.'

Q.—*Ignorance !—in the Modernists who think themselves so learned !—can that really be true ?*

A.—' Yes, these very Modernists who seek to be esteemed as Doctors of the Church, who speak so loftily of modern philosophy, and show such contempt for scholasticism, have embraced the one with all its false glamour, precisely because their ignorance of the other has left them without the means of being able to recognize confusion of thought and to refute sophistry.'

Q.—*Has, then, this false modern philosophy, with which the Modernists, in their ignorance of scholasticism, have allowed themselves to be taken, given birth to Modernism ?*

A.—' Their whole system, containing as it does errors so many and so great, has been born of the union between faith and false philosophy.'

### III. ARTIFICES OF THE MODERNISTS FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THEIR ERRORS.

Q.—*Are the Modernists zealous in propagating their pernicious system ?*

A.—‘ Would that they had but displayed less zeal and energy in propagating it ! But such is their activity and such their unwearying labour on behalf of their cause, that one cannot but be pained to see them waste such energy in endeavouring to ruin the Church, when they might have been of such service to her had their efforts been better directed.’

Q.—*Do the Modernists employ artifice in this active propaganda to spread abroad their system ?*

A.—Yes ; and ‘ their artifices to delude men’s minds are of two kinds.’

Q.—*What are these two kinds of artifices ?*

A.—‘ The first to remove obstacles from their path, the second to devise and apply actively and patiently every resource that can serve their purpose.’

#### 1. *Negative Means.*

Q.—*Are there, then, things which the Modernists consider as obstacles to be removed ?*

A.—‘ They recognize that three chief difficulties stand in their way.’

Q.—*What are these three obstacles which the Modernists strive to remove ?*

A.—‘ The scholastic method of philosophy, the

authority and Tradition of the Fathers, and the magisterium of the Church.'

Q.—*Do the Modernists really wage war on these three things?*

A.—'On these they wage unrelenting war.'

Q.—*What weapons do they use against scholasticism?*

A.—'Against scholastic philosophy and theology they use the weapons of ridicule and contempt.'

Q.—*What causes the Modernist to wage war on scholastic philosophy?*

A.—'Ignorance or fear, or both.'

Q.—*Do dislike and hatred of scholasticism go hand-in-hand with Modernism?*

A.—'Certain it is that the passion for novelty is always united in them with hatred of scholasticism, and there is no surer sign that a man is tending to Modernism than when he begins to show his dislike for the scholastic method.'

Q.—*As to their hatred of scholastic philosophy, what grave warning are we entitled to give to the Modernists?*

A.—'Let the Modernists and their admirers remember the proposition condemned by Pius IX. : "The method and principles which have served the ancient doctors of scholasticism when treating of theology no longer correspond with the exigencies of our time, or the progress of science." '\*

Q.—*In their war against scholastic philosophy, what*



*do the Modernists do with regard to the second obstacle, which, as we have said, is Tradition?*

A.—‘They exercise all their ingenuity in an effort to weaken the force and falsify the character of Tradition, so as to rob it of all its weight and authority.’

Q.—*What law of the Second Council of Nicea ought true Catholics always to call to mind in this matter of Tradition?*

A.—‘For Catholics nothing will remove the authority of the Second Council of Nicea, where it condemns those “who dare, after the impious fashion of heretics, to deride the ecclesiastical traditions, to invent novelties of some kind . . . or endeavour by malice or craft to overthrow any one of the legitimate traditions of the Catholic Church.”’

Q.—*And further, as to this question of Tradition, what was ‘the declaration of the Fourth Council of Constantinople’?*

A.—‘“We therefore profess to preserve and guard the rules bequeathed to the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, by the holy and most illustrious Apostles, by the orthodox Councils, both general and local, and by every one of those divine interpreters, the Fathers and Doctors of the Church.”’

Q.—*Is not respect for Tradition inscribed also in the profession of faith?*

A.—‘The Roman Pontiffs, Pius IV. and Pius IX., ordered the insertion in the profession of faith of the following declaration: “I most firmly admit and embrace the apostolic and ecclesiastical traditions and other observances and constitutions of the Church.”’

Q.—*Respecting Tradition so little, how do the Modernists treat the holy Fathers of the Church ?*

A.—‘The Modernists pass judgment on the holy Fathers of the Church even as they do upon Tradition.’

Q.—*With what overweening audacity do they speak of the Fathers ?*

A.—‘With consummate temerity they assure the public that the Fathers, while personally most worthy of all veneration, were entirely ignorant of history and criticism, for which they are only excusable on account of the time in which they lived.’

Q.—*At war with scholastic philosophy and Tradition, what is the third obstacle the Modernists endeavour to remove from their path ?*

A.—‘Finally, the Modernists try in every way to diminish and weaken the authority of the ecclesiastical magisterium itself.’

Q.—*How do they proceed against the ecclesiastical magisterium ?*

A.—‘By sacrilegiously falsifying its origin, character, and rights, and by freely repeating the calumnies of its adversaries.’

Q.—*As regards this war of the Modernists against the ecclesiastical magisterium, can we not apply to them former condemnations ?*

A.—‘To the entire band of Modernists may be applied those words which Our Predecessor sorrowfully wrote : “To bring contempt and odium on the mystic Spouse of Christ, who is the true light, the children of darkness have been wont to cast in her face before the

world a stupid calumny, and, perverting the meaning and force of things and words, to depict her as the friend of darkness and ignorance, and the enemy of light, science, and progress." '\*

Q.—*Such being the Modernists' hatred of the Church, what is their attitude with regard to Catholics who defend her ?*

A.—' This being so, there is little reason to wonder that the Modernists vent all their bitterness and hatred on Catholics who zealously fight the battles of the Church.'

Q.—*Does the ill-will of the Modernists towards Catholics who are faithful to the Church go as far as to insult them ?*

A.—' There is no species of insult which they do not heap upon them.'

Q.—*What is their favourite insult against Catholics ?*

A.—' Their usual course is to charge them with ignorance or obstinacy.'

Q.—*If the Catholic who defends the Church is a learned man, what tactics do the Modernists pursue in his case ?*

A.—' When an adversary rises up against them with an erudition and force that render him redoubtable, they seek to make a conspiracy of silence around him, to nullify the effects of his attack.'

Q.—*Is such conduct at least palliated by a like conduct on the part of the Modernists towards their own ?*

A.—' This policy towards Catholics is the more invidious in that they belaud with admiration which

\* Motu Proprio, *Ut Mysticum*, March 14, 1891.

knows no bounds the writers who range themselves on their side.'

Q.—*What, especially, is their way of dealing with regard to works filled full of novelties ?*

A.—They are found 'hailing their works, exuding novelty in every page, with a chorus of applause.'

Q.—*By what sign do they know that an author is more or less learned ?*

A.—'For them the scholarship of a writer is in direct proportion to the recklessness of his attacks on antiquity, and of his efforts to undermine tradition and the ecclesiastical magisterium.'

Q.—*If a Modernist be condemned by the Church, have the rest of them the audacity still to stand by him ?*

A.—'When one of their number falls under the condemnations of the Church, the rest of them, to the disgust of good Catholics, gather round him, loudly and publicly applaud him, and hold him up in veneration as almost a martyr for truth.'

Q.—*How is it that the young allow themselves to be unsettled by all this noise which the Modernists make ?*

A.—'The young, excited and confused by all this clamour of praise and abuse, some of them afraid of being branded as ignorant, others ambitious to rank among the learned, and both classes goaded internally by curiosity and pride, not unfrequently surrender and give themselves up to Modernism.'

Q.—*But is not this method of winning over the young to Modernism, by means of noise and audacity, one of*

*those stratagems, mentioned above, which they use to conquer ?*

A.—‘Here we have already some of the artifices employed by Modernists to exploit their wares.’

## *2. Positive Means.*

Q.—*Are the Modernists zealous to enlist new recruits ?*

A.—‘What efforts do they not make to win new recruits !’

Q.—*What are their principal means of conquest ?*

A.—‘They seize upon professorships in the seminaries and Universities, and gradually make of them chairs of pestilence. In sermons from the pulpit they disseminate their doctrines, although possibly in utterances which are veiled. In congresses they express their teachings more openly. In their social gatherings they introduce them and commend them to others. Under their own names and under pseudonyms they publish numbers of books, newspapers, reviews, and sometimes one and the same writer adopts a variety of pseudonyms, to trap the incautious reader into believing in a multitude of Modernist writers. In short, with feverish activity they leave nothing untried in act, speech, and writing.’

Q.—*With what result are all these Modernist artifices employed ?*

A.—‘With what result ? We have to deplore the spectacle of many young men, once full of promise and capable of rendering great services to the Church, now gone astray.’

Q.—*What is there that cannot but cause us sorrow on the part of certain Catholics who are not as yet thorough-going Modernists ?*

A.—‘ It is also a subject of grief to Us that many others, while they certainly do not go so far as the former, have yet been so infected by breathing a poisoned atmosphere, as to think, speak, and write with a degree of laxity which ill becomes a Catholic.’

Q.—*Are these Catholics, who allow themselves to be contaminated by Modernism, to be found only among the laity ?*

A.—‘ They are to be found among the laity, and in the ranks of the clergy.’

Q.—*But is it possible that there are some even in the religious Orders ?*

A.—‘ They are not wanting even in the last place where one might expect to meet them—in religious communities.’

Q.—*How do these Catholics, laymen, priests, and religious, who are all more or less tainted with Modernism, treat of Biblical questions ?*

A.—‘ If they treat of Biblical questions, it is upon Modernist principles.’

Q.—*How do they write history ?*

A.—‘ If they write history, they carefully, and with ill-concealed satisfaction, drag into the light, on the plea of telling the whole truth, everything that appears to cast a stain upon the Church.’

Q.—*How do they act with regard to pious popular traditions and venerable relics ?*



A.—‘Under the sway of certain *a priori* conceptions, they destroy as far as they can the pious traditions of the people, and bring into disrespect certain relics highly venerable from their antiquity.’

Q.—*At bottom, what is it that impels them to break thus with the ancient traditions ?*

A.—‘They are possessed by the empty desire of having their names upon the lips of the public, and they know they would never succeed in this were they to say only what has always been said by all men.’

Q.—*But have not these Catholics, who are more or less Modernists, good intentions in breaking with the traditions of the past ?*

A.—‘It may be that they have persuaded themselves that in all this they are really serving God and the Church.’

Q.—*What is the fact ?*

A.—‘In reality they only offend both, less perhaps by their works in themselves than by the spirit in which they write, and by the encouragement they thus give to the aims of the Modernists.’

## PART III

### THE REMEDIES FOR MODERNISM

Q.—*What did Leo XIII. do against the errors of the Modernists ?*

A.—‘ Against this host of grave errors, and its secret and open advance, Our Predecessor, Leo XIII., of happy memory, worked strenuously, both in his words and his acts, especially as regards the study of the Bible.’

Q.—*Were the Modernists put to rout by these words and these acts ?*

A.—‘ But, as we have seen, the Modernists are not easily deterred by such weapons. With an affectation of great submission and respect, they proceeded to twist the words of the Pontiff to their own sense, while they described his action as directed against others than themselves. Thus the evil has gone on increasing from day to day.’

Q.—*What determination was our Holy Father, Pius X., obliged to come to ?*

A.—He tells us : ‘ We, therefore, have decided to suffer no longer delay, and to adopt measures which are more efficacious.’

Q.—*In what terms does he call on Bishops, pastors of*

*souls, educators, and the head Superiors of religious Institutes?*

A.—‘We exhort and conjure you to see to it that in this most grave matter no one shall be in a position to say that you have been in the slightest degree wanting in vigilance, zeal, or firmness. And what We ask of you and expect of you, We ask and expect also of all other pastors of souls, of all educators and professors of clerics, and in a very special way of the Superiors of religious communities.’

### I. RULES RELATIVE TO STUDIES.

Q.—*What does the Holy Father ordain on the subject of philosophy?*

A.—He says: ‘In the first place, with regard to studies, We will and strictly ordain that scholastic philosophy be made the basis of the sacred sciences.’

Q.—*Following Leo XIII., what reservation does Pius X. make in his prescription?*

A.—‘It goes without saying that “if anything is met with among the scholastic doctors which may be regarded as something investigated with an excess of subtlety, or taught without sufficient consideration; anything which is not in keeping with the certain results of later times; anything, in short, which is altogether destitute of probability, We have no desire whatever to propose it for the imitation of present generations.”’\*

Q.—*What scholastic philosophy is prescribed in seminaries and religious Institutes?*

\* Leo XIII., *Encycl. Æterni Patris*.

A.—‘Let it be clearly understood above all things that, when We prescribe scholastic philosophy, We understand chiefly that which the Angelic Doctor has bequeathed to us, and We therefore declare that all the ordinances of Our Predecessor on this subject continue fully in force; and, as far as may be necessary, We do decree anew, and confirm, and order that they shall be strictly observed by all. In seminaries where they have been neglected, it will be for the Bishops to exact and require their observance in the future; and let this apply also to the Superiors of religious Orders.’

Q.—*Would it be a great disadvantage to set aside St. Thomas?*

A.—‘We admonish professors to bear well in mind that they cannot set aside St. Thomas, especially in metaphysical questions, without grave disadvantage.’

Q.—*In what words does Pius X. recommend the study of theology?*

A.—‘On this philosophical foundation the theological edifice is to be carefully raised. Promote the study of theology by all means in your power, so that your clerics on leaving the seminaries may carry with them a deep admiration and love of it, and always find in it a source of delight. For “in the vast and varied abundance of studies opening before the mind desirous of truth, it is known to every one that theology occupies such a commanding place that, according to an ancient adage of the wise, it is the duty of the other arts and sciences to serve it, and to wait upon it after the manner of handmaidens.”’ \*

\* Leo XIII., Lett. Ap. *In Magna*, December 10, 1889.

Q.—*Does not the Sovereign Pontiff, all the same, praise the theologians who teach positive theology?*

A.—‘We will add that We deem worthy of praise those who, with full respect for tradition, the Fathers, and the ecclesiastical magisterium, endeavour, with well-balanced judgment, and guided by Catholic principles (which is not always the case), to illustrate positive theology by throwing upon it the light of true history.’

Q.—*In teaching positive theology, what is to be avoided?*

A.—‘It is certainly necessary that positive theology should be held in greater appreciation than it has been in the past, but this must be done without detriment to scholastic theology; and those are to be disapproved as Modernists who exalt positive theology in such a way as to seem to despise the scholastic.’

Q.—*According to what law ought the study of natural sciences to be regulated?*

A.—‘With regard to secular studies, let it suffice to recall here what Our Predecessor has admirably said: “Apply yourselves energetically to the study of natural sciences, in which department the things that have been so brilliantly discovered and so usefully applied, to the admiration of the present age, will be the object of praise and commendation to those who come after us.”\* But this is to be done without interfering with sacred studies, as Our same Predecessor prescribed in these most weighty words: “If you carefully search for the cause of those errors you will find that it lies in the fact that in these days, when the natural sciences

\* Leo XIII., Alloc., March 7, 1880.

absorb so much study, the more severe and lofty studies have been proportionately neglected—some of them have almost passed into oblivion, some of them are pursued in a half-hearted or superficial way, and, sad to say, now that the splendour of the former estate is dimmed, they have been disfigured by perverse doctrines and monstrous errors.”\* We ordain, therefore, that the study of natural sciences in the seminaries be carried out according to the law.’

## II. CHOICE OF THE DIRECTORS AND PROFESSORS FOR SEMINARIES AND CATHOLIC INSTITUTES.

Q.—*With what prudence, and according to what rules, must professors for seminaries and Catholic Universities be chosen ?*

A.—‘ All these prescriptions, both Our own and those of Our Predecessor, are to be kept in view whenever there is question of choosing directors and professors for seminaries and Catholic Universities. Anyone who in any way is found to be tainted with Modernism is to be excluded without compunction from these offices, whether of government or of teaching, and those who already occupy them are to be removed. The same policy is to be adopted towards those who openly or secretly lend countenance to Modernism, either by extolling the Modernists and excusing their culpable conduct, or by carping at scholasticism, and the Fathers, and the magisterium of the Church, or by refusing obedience to ecclesiastical authority in any of its depositaries ; and towards those who show a love of novelty in history, archæology, Biblical exegesis ;

\* *Loc. cit.*



and, finally, towards those who neglect the sacred sciences or appear to prefer to them the secular. In all this question of studies you cannot be too watchful or too constant, but most of all in the choice of professors ; for, as a rule, the students are modelled after the pattern of their masters. Strong in the consciousness of your duty, act always in this matter with prudence and with vigour.'

### III. RULES RELATIVE TO STUDENTS.

Q.—*With what vigilance are candidates for Holy Orders to be chosen ?*

A.—'Equal vigilance and severity are to be used in examining and selecting candidates for Holy Orders. Far, far from the clergy be the love of novelty ! God hateth the proud and the obstinate mind.'

Q.—*What will be required in future as a condition for validly conferring the doctorate of theology and canon law ?*

A.—'For the future the doctorate of theology and canon law must never be conferred on anyone who has not first of all made the regular course of scholastic philosophy ; if conferred, it shall be held as null and void.'

Q.—*What rules laid down for clerics, both secular and regular, in Italy, are henceforth extended to all countries ?*

A.—'The rules laid down in 1896 by the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars for the clerics, both secular and regular, of Italy, concerning the frequenting of the Universities, We now decree to be extended to all nations.'

Q.—*What prohibition is added by the Sovereign Pontiff?*

A.—‘Clerics and priests inscribed in a Catholic Institute or University must not in the future follow in civil Universities those courses for which there are chairs in the Catholic Institutes to which they belong. If this has been permitted anywhere in the past, We ordain that it be not allowed for the future.’

Q.—*What must the Bishops do who preside over the direction of such Universities and Institutes?*

A.—‘Let the Bishops who form the governing board of such Catholic Universities or Institutes watch with all care that these Our commands be constantly observed.’

#### IV. RULES CONCERNING THE READING OF BAD BOOKS.

Q.—*What is the duty of the Bishops as regards writings tainted with Modernism?*

A.—‘It is also the duty of the Bishops to prevent writings of Modernists, or whatever savours of Modernism or promotes it, from being read when they have been published, and to hinder their publication when they have not.’

Q.—*What is their duty in this matter with regard to seminaries and Universities?*

A.—‘No books or papers or periodicals whatever of this kind are to be permitted to seminarists or University students. The injury to them would be not less than that which is caused by immoral reading—nay,

it would be greater, for such writings poison Christian life at its very fount.'

Q.—*Ought the same measures to be taken in the case of works written by Catholics who are imbued with modern philosophy and unsafe in theology?*

A.—'The same decision is to be taken concerning the writings of some Catholics who, though not evilly disposed themselves, are ill instructed in theological studies and imbued with modern philosophy, and strive to make this harmonize with the Faith, and, as they say, to turn it to the profit of the Faith. The name and reputation of these authors cause them to be read without suspicion, and they are, therefore, all the more dangerous in gradually preparing the way for Modernism.'

Q.—*Are the Bishops bound publicly and solemnly to condemn the pernicious books that get into their dioceses?*

A.—'To add some more general directions in a matter of such moment, We order that you do everything in your power to drive out of your dioceses, even by solemn interdict, any pernicious books that may be in circulation there. The Holy See neglects no means to remove writings of this kind, but their number has now grown to such an extent that it is hardly possible to subject them all to censure. Hence it happens sometimes that the remedy arrives too late, for the disease has taken root during the delay. We will, therefore, that the Bishops, putting aside all fear and the prudence of the flesh, despising the clamour of evil men, shall, gently by all means but firmly, do each his own part in this work, remembering the in-

junctions of Leo XIII. in the Apostolic Constitution *Officiorum* : “ Let the Ordinaries, acting in this also as delegates of the Apostolic See, exert themselves to proscribe and to put out of reach of the faithful injurious books or other writings printed or circulated in their dioceses.” In this passage the Bishops, it is true, receive an authorization, but they have also a charge laid upon them. Let no Bishop think that he fulfils this duty by denouncing to Us one or two books, while a great many others of the same kind are being published and circulated.’

Q.—*May the Bishops condemn, and ought they even at times to condemn, works that have an Imprimatur ?*

A.—‘ Nor are you to be deterred by the fact that a book has obtained elsewhere the permission which is commonly called the *Imprimatur*, both because this may be merely simulated, and because it may have been granted through carelessness or too much indulgence or excessive trust placed in the author, which last has, perhaps, sometimes happened in the religious Orders. Besides, just as the same food does not agree with every one, it may happen that a book, harmless in one place, may, on account of the different circumstances, be hurtful in another. Should a Bishop, therefore, after having taken the advice of prudent persons, deem it right to condemn any of such books in his diocese, We give him ample faculty for the purpose, and We lay upon him the obligation of doing so. Let all this be done in a fitting manner, and in certain cases it will suffice to restrict the prohibition to the clergy.’

Q.—*When the prohibition is restricted to the clergy,*

*may Catholic booksellers continue to sell the book that has been forbidden ?*

A.—‘ In all cases it will be obligatory on Catholic booksellers not to put on sale books condemned by the Bishop.’

Q.—*What are the duties of the Bishops with regard to Catholic booksellers ?*

A.—‘ While We are treating of this subject, We wish the Bishops to see to it that booksellers do not, through desire for gain, engage in evil trade. It is certain that in the catalogues of some of them the books of the Modernists are not unfrequently announced with no small praise. If they refuse obedience, let the Bishops, after due admonition, have no hesitation in depriving them of the title of Catholic booksellers. This applies, and with still more reason, to those who have the title of Episcopal booksellers. If they have that of Pontifical booksellers, let them be denounced to the Apostolic See. Finally, We remind all of Article XXVI. of the above-mentioned Constitution *Officiorum* : “ All those who have obtained an Apostolic faculty to read and keep forbidden books are not thereby authorized to read and keep books and periodicals forbidden by the local Ordinaries, unless the Apostolic faculty expressly concedes permission to read and keep books condemned by anyone whomsoever.” ’

#### V. INSTITUTION OF DIOCESAN CENSORSHIP.

Q.—*What is the duty of the Bishops with regard to the publication of books, etc. ?*

A.—‘ It is not enough to hinder the reading and the sale of bad books ; it is also necessary to prevent them



from being published. Hence, let the Bishops use the utmost strictness in granting permission to print.'

Q.—*Ought the Bishops to institute official censors ?*

A.—' Under the rules of the Constitution *Officiorum*, many publications require the authorization of the Ordinary, and in certain dioceses (since the Bishop cannot personally make himself acquainted with them all) it has been the custom to have a suitable number of official censors for the examination of writings. We have the highest esteem for this institution of censors, and We not only exhort, but We order, that it be extended to all dioceses. In all Episcopal Curias, therefore, let censors be appointed for the revision of works intended for publication, and let the censors be chosen from both ranks of the clergy—secular and regular—men whose age, knowledge, and prudence will enable them to follow the safe and golden mean in their judgments.'

Q.—*What shall be the duties of these censors ?*

A.—' It shall be their office to examine everything which requires permission for publication according to Articles XLI. and XLII. of the above-mentioned Constitution. The censor shall give his verdict in writing. If it be favourable, the Bishop will give the permission for publication by the word *Imprimatur*, which must be preceded by the *Nihil Obstat* and the name of the censor.'

Q.—*Must censors be appointed in the Roman Curia ?*

A.—' In the Roman Curia official censors shall be appointed in the same way as elsewhere, and the duty



of nominating them shall appertain to the Master of the Sacred Palace, after they have been proposed to the Cardinal Vicar and have been approved and accepted by the Sovereign Pontiff. It will also be the office of the Master of the Sacred Palace to select the censor for each writing. Permission for publication will be granted by him as well as by the Cardinal Vicar or his Vicegerent, and this permission, as above prescribed, must be preceded by the *Nihil Obstat* and the name of the censor.'

Q.—*May mention of the censor sometimes be suppressed?*

A.—'Only on very rare and exceptional occasions, and on the prudent decision of the Bishop, shall it be possible to omit mention of the censor.'

Q.—*What precaution must be taken for the protection of the censor?*

A.—'The name of the censor shall never be made known to the authors until he shall have given a favourable decision, so that he may not have to suffer inconvenience either while he is engaged in the examination of a writing, or in case he should withhold his approval.'

Q.—*On what condition may a censor be chosen from among the members of a religious Order?*

A.—'Censors shall never be chosen from the religious Orders until the opinion of the Provincial, or, in Rome, of the General, has been privately obtained; and the Provincial or the General must give a conscientious account of the character, knowledge, and orthodoxy of the candidate.'

Q.—*What approbations must books have that are published by religious ?*

A.—‘ We admonish religious Superiors of their most solemn duty never to allow anything to be published by any of their subjects without permission from themselves and from the Ordinary.’

Q.—*May the censor rely upon his title to defend his personal opinions ?*

A.—‘ Finally, We affirm and declare that the title of censor with which a person may be honoured has no value whatever and can never be adduced to give credit to the private opinions of him who holds it.’

#### VI. PARTICIPATION OF THE CLERGY IN THE MANAGEMENT AND EDITORSHIP OF NEWSPAPERS.

Q.—*May members of the secular clergy manage reviews or newspapers without the authorization of the Ordinary ?*

A.—‘ Having said this much in general, We now ordain in particular a more careful observance of Article XLII. of the above-mentioned Constitution *Officiorum*, according to which “ it is forbidden to secular priests, without the previous consent of the Ordinary, to undertake the editorship of papers or periodicals.” This permission shall be withdrawn from any priest who makes a wrong use of it after having received an admonition thereupon.’

Q.—*What are the duties of the Bishops with regard to correspondents or collaborators of reviews and newspapers ?*

A.—‘ With regard to priests who are *correspondents* or *collaborators* of periodicals, as it happens not unfrequently that they contribute matter infected with Modernism to their papers or periodicals, let the Bishops see to it that they do not offend in this manner ; and if they do, let them warn the offenders and prevent them from writing.’

Q.—*What is the duty of the Superiors of religious Orders, and, in case of their negligence, the duty of the Bishops ?*

A.—‘ We solemnly charge in like manner the Superiors of religious Orders that they fulfil the same duty ; and should they fail in it, let the Bishops make due provision, with authority from the Supreme Pontiff.’

Q.—*Must there be a special censor appointed for each review and newspaper ? What shall be his office, and what the Bishop’s ?*

A.—‘ Let there be, as far as this is possible, a special censor for newspapers and periodicals written by Catholics. It shall be his office to read in due time each number after it has been published, and if he find anything dangerous in it, let him order that it be corrected as soon as possible. The Bishop shall have the same right even when the censor has seen nothing objectionable in a publication.’

## VII. CONGRESSES OF PRIESTS.

Q.—*What rules are binding on priests who organize a congress of priests or take part in one ?*

A.—‘ We have already mentioned congresses and public gatherings as among the means used by the

Modernists to propagate and defend their opinions. In the future Bishops shall not permit congresses of priests except on very rare occasions. When they do permit them it shall only be on condition that matters appertaining to the Bishops or to the Apostolic See be not treated in them, and that no resolutions or petitions be allowed that would imply a usurpation of sacred authority, and that absolutely nothing be said in them which savours of Modernism, Presbyterianism, or Laicism. At congresses of this kind, which can only be held after permission in writing has been obtained in due time and for each case, it shall not be lawful for priests of other dioceses to be present without the written permission of their Ordinary. Further, no priest must lose sight of the solemn recommendation of Leo XIII. : "Let priests hold as sacred the authority of their pastors ; let them take it for certain that the sacerdotal ministry, if not exercised under the guidance of the Bishops, can never be either holy, or very fruitful, or worthy of respect." \*

#### VIII. INSTITUTION OF DIOCESAN VIGILANCE COUNCILS.

Q.—*In what terms does His Holiness, Pius X., order the constitution of vigilance committees in every diocese ?*

A.—‘ But of what avail would be all Our commands and prescriptions if they be not dutifully and firmly carried out ? In order that this may be done, it has seemed expedient to Us to extend to all dioceses the regulations which the Bishops of Umbria, with great wisdom, laid down for theirs many years ago.

\* Lett. Encycl. *Nobilissima Gallorum*, February 10, 1884.

“In order,” they say, “to extirpate the errors already propagated, and to prevent their further diffusion, and to remove those teachers of impiety through whom the pernicious effects of such diffusion are being perpetuated, this sacred Assembly, following the example of St. Charles Borromeo, has decided to establish in each of the dioceses a Council consisting of approved members of both branches of the clergy, which shall be charged with the task of noting the existence of errors, and the devices by which new ones are introduced and propagated, and to inform the Bishop of the whole, so that he may take counsel with them as to the best means for suppressing the evil at the outset, and preventing it spreading for the ruin of souls or, worse still, gaining strength and growth.”\* We decree, therefore, that in every diocese a council of this kind, which We are pleased to name “The Council of Vigilance,” be instituted without delay.’

*Q.—How are the members of the Council of Vigilance to be chosen?*

*A.—‘The priests called to form part in it shall be chosen somewhat after the manner above prescribed for the censors.’*

*Q.—When must they meet, and are they bound to secrecy?*

*A.—‘They shall meet every two months on an appointed day in the presence of the Bishop. They shall be bound to secrecy as to their deliberations and decisions.’*

\* ‘Acts of the Congress of the Bishops of Umbria,’ November, 1849, tit. 2, art. 6.



Q.—*What shall be the duty of the members of the Council of Vigilance?*

A.—‘In their functions shall be included the following: They shall watch most carefully for every trace and sign of Modernism both in publications and in teaching, and to preserve from it the clergy and the young they shall take all prudent, prompt, and efficacious measures.’

Q.—*What must be, in an especial manner, the object of their attention?*

A.—‘Let them combat novelties of words, remembering the admonitions of Leo XIII. :\* “It is impossible to approve in Catholic publications a style inspired by unsound novelty which seems to deride the piety of the faithful and dwells on the introduction of a new order of Christian life, on new directions of the Church, on new aspirations of the modern soul, on a new social vocation of the clergy, on a new Christian civilization, and many other things of the same kind.” Language of the kind here indicated is not to be tolerated either in books or in lectures.’

Q.—*Must the Councils keep an eye upon the works that deal with pious local traditions and relics?*

A.—‘The Councils must not neglect the books treating of the pious traditions of different places or of sacred relics. Let them not permit such questions to be discussed in journals or periodicals destined to foster piety, neither with expressions savouring of mockery or contempt, nor by dogmatic pronouncements, especially when, as is often the case, what is

\* Instruct. S. C. NN. EE. EE., January 27, 1902.



stated as a certainty either does not pass the limits of probability or is based on prejudiced opinion.'

Q.—*What rules must be observed with regard to relics ?*

A.—' Concerning sacred relics, let this be the rule : If Bishops, who alone are judges in such matters, know for certain that a relic is not genuine, let them remove it at once from the veneration of the faithful ; if the authentications of a relic happen to have been lost through civil disturbances, or in any other way, let it not be exposed for public veneration until the Bishop has verified it. The argument of prescription or well-founded presumption is to have weight only when devotion to a relic is commendable by reason of its antiquity, according to the sense of the Decree issued in 1896 by the Congregation of Indulgences and Sacred Relics : " Ancient relics are to retain the veneration they have always enjoyed except when in individual instances there are clear arguments that they are false or supposititious." '

Q.—*What rules must be followed in judging of pious traditions ?*

A.—' In passing judgment on pious traditions, let it always be borne in mind that in this matter the Church uses the greatest prudence, and that she does not allow traditions of this kind to be narrated in books except with the utmost caution, and with the insertion of the declaration imposed by Urban VIII. : and even then she does not guarantee the truth of the fact narrated ; she simply does not forbid belief in things for which human evidence is not wanting. On this matter the Sacred Congregation of Rites, thirty years ago, decreed as follows : " These apparitions or revelations have

neither been approved nor condemned by the Holy See, which has simply allowed them to be believed on purely human faith, on the tradition which they relate, corroborated by testimony and documents worthy of credence.”\* Anyone who follows this rule has no cause to fear. For the devotion based on any apparition, in as far as it regards the fact itself, that is to say, in so far as the devotion is *relative*, always implies the condition of the fact being true ; while in as far as it is *absolute*, it is always based on the truth, seeing that its object is the persons of the Saints who are honoured. The same is true of relics.’

Q.—*And, last, must the Council of Vigilance keep a watch on social institutions and writings on social questions ?*

A.—‘ Finally, We entrust to the Councils of Vigilance the duty of overlooking assiduously and diligently social institutions as well as writings on social questions, so that they may harbour no trace of Modernism, but obey the prescriptions of the Roman Pontiffs.’

#### IX. TRIENNIAL REPORT PRESCRIBED TO BISHOPS.

Q.—*What does the Sovereign Pontiff prescribe to all the Bishops and all the Superiors-General of religious Orders ?*

A.—‘ Lest what We have laid down thus far should pass into oblivion, We will and ordain that the Bishops of all dioceses, a year after the publication of these letters and every three years thenceforward, furnish

\* Decree, May 2, 1877.

the Holy See with a diligent and sworn report on the things which have been decreed in this Our Letter, and on the doctrines that find currency among the clergy, and especially in the seminaries and other Catholic institutions, those not excepted which are not subject to the Ordinary, and We impose the like obligation on the Generals of religious Orders with regard to those who are under them.'

## CONCLUSION

### THE CHURCH AND SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS

‘THIS, Venerable Brethren, is what We have thought it Our duty to write to you for the salvation of all who believe. The adversaries of the Church will doubtlessly abuse what We have said to refurbish the old calumny by which We are traduced as the enemy of science and of the progress of humanity. As a fresh answer to such accusations, which the history of the Christian religion refutes by never-failing evidence, it is Our intention to establish by every means in Our power a special Institute in which, through the co-operation of those Catholics who are most eminent for their learning, the advance of science and every other department of knowledge may be promoted under the guidance and teaching of Catholic truth. God grant that We may happily realize Our design with the assistance of all those who bear a sincere love for the Church of Christ. But of this We propose to speak on another occasion.

‘Meanwhile, Venerable Brethren, fully confident in your zeal and energy, We beseech for you with Our whole heart the abundance of heavenly light, so that in the midst of this great danger to souls from the insidious invasions of error upon every hand, you may see clearly what ought to be done, and labour to do it with all your strength and courage. May Jesus Christ,

the Author and Finisher of our Faith, be with you in His power ; and may the Immaculate Virgin, the destroyer of all heresies, be with you by her prayers and aid. And We, as a pledge of Our affection and of the Divine solace in adversity, most lovingly grant to you, your clergy and people, the Apostolic Benediction.

‘ Given at St. Peter’s, Rome, on the eighth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and seven, the fifth year of Our Pontificate.

‘ PIUS X., POPE.’

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